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Reportage on ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting

Alatas on Economic Trends

BK2707123690 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1103 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 27 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Friday [27 July] that with the significant improvements in political East-West relations, [words indistinct] of the 23rd ASEAN ministerial meeting that within the last few years the world enjoyed the longest period of economic expansion since the World War Two. However, assumption that benefits would automatically trickle down to the developing countries had proven to be ill-founded, he added.

Instead, the prosperity/technology gap between developed and developing countries had continued to widen and was being further exacerbated by declining terms of trade on the part of the developing countries and by a growing reverse transfer of resources to the developed nations, Alatas asserted.

The dramatic transformation of the Eastern European centrally planned economies leading towards integration into the world economic system had taken place over the past year, he said. ASEAN welcomes this development, since it may open up new opportunities, such as expanded market for ASEAN's exports. But there is also apprehension that financial, investment, and trade flows of considerable magnitude from the developed West might now be rechanneled to Eastern Europe, the foreign minister commented.

As primary commodity producers and export-oriented countries, ASEAN could not help but be seriously concerned with the persistently depressed commodity prices and the unabated escalation of protectionism, according to Alatas.

ASEAN, he said, was also concerned to see the crippling effects of the mounting external debt burdens of the developing countries.

In light of these circumstances, ASEAN is convinced that the reactivation of the North-South dialogue had become more urgent than ever before in order to address the global problems in an integrated way.

Impact of GATT Meeting

BK2807055490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jul 90 p 10

[By Thanong Khanthong]

[Text] Jakarta—News sent from Geneva on the Uruguay Round of trade reform talks on Thursday [26 July] has aroused deepening concern among ASEAN leaders attending the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting that the talks could be heading for a collapse.

The trade negotiators from the 100 or so signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which launched the Uruguay Round four years ago, have failed to arrive at a "balanced outcome" on agriculture, tropical products and textiles that meet the needs and interests of developing countries, including ASEAN.

The Trade Negotiations Committee will have between now and October to strike a compromise package, particularly on agriculture, if the Uruguay Round is to be successfully concluded by December this year as scheduled. It is such a critical phase of negotiations that ASEAN wants to make sure that its call for a balanced outcome is agreed upon.

To ASEAN, a balanced outcome would mean that the participation and contribution of the developing countries in the trade liberalization process would continue to be guided by the principles of special and differential treatment and developmental considerations.

For now it is time to pour out resentment. Subin Pinkhayan the Thai commerce minister, stated that the news from Geneva is a big "disappointment." So did Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, who did not conceal ASEAN's anxiety over the possible deadlock of the crucial round of trade reform talks.

Yesterday Alatas, as chairman of the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting, told the dialogue partners of ASEAN from the United States, the European Community, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand that the Uruguay Round meeting "has been presented with a proposed package of results which falls far short of ASEAN's expectations." Added Alatas: "We deeply regret this turn of events."

The ASEAN leaders will take the occasion to persuade their dialogue partners to "adopt a more forthcoming attitude" in the remaining months to ensure that the trade liberalization talks under the GATT framework will make progress towards a "truly balanced and mutually satisfactory outcome."

Subin will play a major role in this meeting with the dialogue partners on economic issues, the highlight of which will be talks on the Uruguay Round, a session he chairs. The growing importance of economic affairs has led the ASEAN foreign ministers to formally recognize the presence of ASEAN economic ministers for the first time in the Post-Ministerial Meeting, although only three of them managed to come to the meeting: Subin, Jose Concepcion of the Philippines and Mah Bow Tan of Singapore.

The ASEAN economic ministers will meet together to forge a common stand on the multilateral trade talks before they leave for Singapore to attend a two-day conference on the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] scheduled between July 30-31. They are expected to reiterate ASEAN's call for the successful conclusion of this crucial trade negotiating round at the APEC forum.

At the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting, Mike Moore, the New Zealand minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, was particularly outspoken on the need for GATT to end the talks successfully because "the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations will be critical to the stable political and economic development in all our countries."

He suggested that for the Uruguay Round to be successful, trade negotiators will need to put into effect agreements reached by the Group of Seven industrialized countries in the recent summit meeting held in Houston. "It is now up to all of us to make the substantial reductions in barriers to market access and in domestic and export subsidies that are required. Movement is needed across the board and by all participants," Moore said.

Moore went on to say that it is necssary for negotiators to implement the procedures as drafted by chairman of the GATT's Agricultural Negotiating group, Aart de Zeeuw, which requires all the participating countries to table detailed information by October 1 on tariff equivalents, export subsidies and internal supports. "This information needs to be comprehensive and not leave aside any 'sensitive' products. These are invariably the ones most in need of urgent reform," he stressed.

Canada is also looking forward to undertaking a more visible role in the current round of multilateral trade talks. Between August 14 to 15 it will host a conference on the impact of the Uruguay Round for countries in the Asia-Pacific region in Vancouver, an event Subin is expected to attend.

As member of the 14-nation Cairns Group of agricultural exporting countries, of which Thailand is a member, Canada is committed to working with its partners to ensure that a major trade reform package is realized.

Joe Clark, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, assured his ASEAN counterparts that Canada wanted the world to consolidate the gains of the Uruguay Round and establish a World Trade Organization in the event that the Round is completed successfully. He also said Canada will work with ASEAN to build on a global free trade proposal covering fishery and forest products as well as some high-technological items.

Philippines Requests Debt Relief

BK2807091690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP)—The Philippines has asked Japan and the United States for easier debt repayment terms to enable it to recover from a devastating earthquake, a Philippine diplomat said here Saturday.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus conveyed the request of President Corazon Aquino to Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Saturday and to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker late Friday, Philippine Ambassador Oscar Valenzuela told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

Manila asked Tokyo and Washington to grant easier repayment terms on its official debt with the two countries, Mr. Valenzuela said. He did not disclose other details of the request but said that government loans made up 25 per cent of the debt owed the United States. The Philippine's total foreign debt currently stands at 26 billion dollars.

The requests were made during bilateral meetings Mr. Manglapus held with his Japanese and U.S. counterparts, who are here for the annual conference between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its major trading partners.

The July 16 earthquake killed at least 1,600 people, mostly in the northern Philippines. Government officials say hundreds of millions of dollars are needed to replace damaged infrastructure.

Thai Minister, Baker on Cambodia

BK2807154090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Report by unidentified correspondent on a news conference held by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference in Jakarta on 28 July—portion recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At a special news conference for Thai correspondents this afternoon, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that during a discussion with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on 28 July, Mr. Baker confirmed that he agreed with ASEAN on its call for withdrawing Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, preventing the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in Cambodia, securing self-determination for the Cambodians, and having free general elections in that country. The U.S. announcement to withdraw recognition of the tripartite Cambodian resistance seat at the United Nations is therefore only a measure to help speed up the formation of the supreme national council [SNC]. The United States has already fixed a date early next month for its talks with Vietnam. It is believed that the United States has great bargaining power with Vietnam via economic measures, Sitti said.

[Begin Sitthi recording] In order to convert the fighting in the battlefield to competition in the election arena, the United States does not want to give support for the coalition government, which is called the national coalition government and includes the Khmer Rouge, to maintain a seat in the United Nations, because such support would aid the military effort of the Khmer Rouge. [end recording]

Sitthi also reported that James Baker has asked Thailand to reach a compromise with China in order to help form the supreme national council in Cambodia. Mr. Baker has also asked Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to find ways to make the four factions in Cambodia reach an agreement on forming the supreme national council. [passage omitted]

Thai Minister, Baker on Bases

BK2907153790 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Report from Indonesia by Sathit Yuwananthakarun on the ASEAN Post-ministerial Meeting in Jakarta]

[Text] Talks between Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker have ended after the two ministers spent all day yesterday in discussion. Major topics of their discussion are the U.S. bases in the Philippines and the setting up of U.S. military facilities in Singapore. The Cambodian problem was nearly absent during their talks as the issue had already been the focus of attention during the five days of meetings in Jakarta.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila made a final statement at noon today. He said the United States wants to maintain its bases in the Philippines, and that Thailand always supports the plan to set up U.S. military facilities in Singapore.

[Begin Sitthi recording] The continued U.S. presence will contribute to security and peace in the region. We see the need for a continued U.S. presence here. Meanwhile, concerning how the United States would maintain its presence in the Philippines, this problem will be settled by the outcome of negotiations between the United States and the Phillipines. [end recording]

On the economic issues, Thailand asked the United States not to resort to market dumping because such an approach would make it difficult for other countries to speculate on market trends. Concerning the Farm Act which is due to expire this year and to be replaced by a farm bill, Thailand asked the United States to wait for the outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks. A success at the GATT meeting would mean free trade in the world.

Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said talks had been conducted on this issue of the U.S. cut on the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] privileges given to Thailand because of the charge against Thailand on child labor abuse.

[Begin Subin recording] The charge against Thailand is being investigated. If Thailand can prove that the accusation is not true, the United States said that it is ready to give us back the GSP privileges. [end recording]

Talks between Thailand and the United States were conducted within the framework of the post-ministerial conference with dialogue partners. Thailand was speaking for the six ASEAN members.

Concern for Environment

BK2807140990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP)—Southeast Asian leaders said Saturday they were increasingly concerned over threats to the global environment but could not ignore the linkage between environment and development.

In meetings here with their major trading partners, foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) underscored the need for a transfer of technology which would help them preserve the environment while continuing to develop.

Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar of Malaysia, which has been hit by European calls for a ban on tropical timber imports, said such "simplistic solutions which are essentially punitive in nature" did no good in the long run. Urging consultations instead, he said: "In the meantime, countries should not be in haste to adopt policies which undermine our commitment to promote and enhance the environment."

Other delegates said the concern should not be to apportion blame for problems, but to resolve them through effective action. Technology for preserving the environment was a central focus of ASEAN proposals for specific cooperation projects with Australia, which has earmarked funds for an action program, delegates said.

Proposals under consideration covered technologies for modern industrial effluent treatment and water resources management, as well as an in-depth study of human activities on the productivity of the mangrove ecosystem.

Delegates said environmental issues were broached in several separate dialogue sessions between the ASEAN states—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—and dialogue partners Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Japan and ASEAN would hold an environmental expert meeting this autumn to promote greater cooperation on these "new and crucial problems."

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said his country would shortly conclude a memorandum of understanding with ASEAN on the second phase of a program on management of living marine resources worth some 11 million dollars.

The United States and Indonesia Friday signed a 25 million dollar agreement on natural resources management designed to help Indonesia sustain growth while managing natural resources such as forests.

U.S., Japan To Pressure SRV, China

BK2807151690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP)—Japan and the United States have been asked to "work on" China and Vietnam respectively for a Cambodian settlement, diplomats said here Saturday.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas called on U.S. Secretary of State James Baker to pressure Hanoi on the Cambodian issue in forthcoming bilateral meetings, the diplomats said.

Mr. Baker agreed Washington would broach the subject with Vietnam, and he in turn suggested that "someone with influence with China"—which diplomats said meant Japan—should do the same.

A Japanese spokesman told reporters later that Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama had assured his Indonesian counterpart that Japan would "continue to work on China." China is the main backer of the tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition which has been fighting the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh for the past 11 years. Mr. Nakayama cautioned Mr. Alatas that he believed there was "a certain limit in China's clout over the Khmer Rouge," the strongest resistance faction which has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its rule from 1975 to 1979.

Ministers from Japan, the United States, Australia, Canada, the European Community and New Zealand are in Jakarta for annual meetings with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Call for Security Cooperation

BK2907050890 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 90 p 2

[By Kunlachat Chaiphiphat]

[Text] Jakarta—The United States, Canada and Japan gave prominence to security cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at a closed door session yesterday at the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Meeting here, diplomatic sources said. The sources said the countries acknowledged the rapid changing situation in the region in relation to recent global trends and added that "new" thinking trends should be introduced into the existing framework of security cooperation between ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

Most of the participants in the talks agreed that the new security cooperation should take into account developments from the Cambodian conflict. They stressed that any form of cooperation should only come after the problem is settled.

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark proposed during the second day of the ASEAN Post Ministerial Meeting on Friday that the regional grouping should expand its dialogue on the matter in a wider scope. He said this would enable ASEAN to think beyond the grouping and cover the whole of Asia-Pacific. He said consultations on the matter should be further intensified and proposed that ASEAN enter into a discussions with its dialogue partners on the advise of non-governmental strategic experts and foreign ministry policy planning officials.

ASEAN's dialogue partners are Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the European Community and the United States.

"My intention is not to propose a new military alliance but to enhance confidence in security in the region and to ease the US burden in the region," he said.

The idea mooted by Clark is to formulate an institutionalized framework to counter existing and potential sources of instability in the region.

At the closed session Makoto Yamanaka, the spokesman of the Japanese delegation, expressed concern that the Soviet Union did not reduce its military presence in Asia in the same proportion as it scaled down its troops' presence in Eastern Europe, said the sources.

The sources said he also was disturbed by comments that Japan would replace the Soviet Union as a threat to regional security in the future. "In reply to the comments, Yamanaka quoted his foreign minister, Taro Nakayama, as saying that Japan had a very firm commitment to its constitution that prevented it from being a military power", said the sources.

Later in the session US Secretary of States James Baker expressed his appreciation that the Singapore government agreed to host US military facilities on its island, said the sources.

Japan's Economic Role

OW2907054090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0509 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 KYODO—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan told his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama on Sunday that Japan is expected to remain committed to the role it presently plays in Asia as a economic generator and a spokesman for Asia in Western forums, Japanese officials said.

Abu Hassan's remarks, which came in a bilateral session of talks on the final day of the post-ministerial conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), followed his call on Japan in an expanded session on Saturday to clarify its military intentions in the region.

ASEAN groups Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Brunei, while its dialogue partners at the annual parley are Japan, the United States, Canada, the European Community (EC), Australia, and New Zealand.

Sources said that Nakayama indicated later Saturday that he had been taken by surprise by the Malaysian minister's call, which prompted him to apologize for Japan's wartime actions in Southeast Asia, as well as toward the United States.

Abu Hassan told reporters after the Saturday talks that he was "satisfied" with Nakayama's reply to his request for "assurances" in the context of regional security.

Assurances were also called for in a statement issued Saturday in the name of Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus.

The statement noted that amid prospects of a diminution of Soviet and U.S. power in east Asia, "there are some who predict an expansion of Japanese military strength along with Japan's heightened political profile."

Abu Hassan was quoted by Japanese officials as telling Nakayama in their talks Sunday that ASEAN would like Japan to continue to speak for the interests of Asia as a whole when he attends such meetings as the annual summit of the leaders of seven major industrialized countries. He also welcomed Japan's economic contributions to the region, they said.

Impact of Indonesia-PRC Ties

BK290714:790 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] The resumption of diplomatic ties between Indonesian and China will contribute to the enhancing of regional stability. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said this in Jakarta.

Hailing the normalization of Sino-Indonesian ties, he added that they could further strengthen ASEAN's relations with China. He also said the developments will benefit the two countries politically and economically and enable both countries to reciprocate towards resolving problems of international concern.

Indonesia and China are to officially resume diplomatic relations on the eighth of next month. Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng is scheduled to visit Jakarta to mark the occasion.

Datuk Abu Hassan who was in Jakarta to attend the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting and post-ministerial conference with its dialogue partners left for Singapore later today.

Nakayama Addresses News Conference

OW2907120090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Sunday publically reiterated Japan's regret for its actions in World War II in a message to the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United States.

"Japan, having caused damage and suffering to the peoples of ASEAN and the U.S., has modestly and with humility learned a lesson from its past experiences," Nakayama said in a joint press conference held at the conclusion of a three-day ASEAN post-ministerial conference. "We can certainly well understand that suffering had been caused on various peoples," said Nakayama, adding that Japan "has no intention whatsoever of becoming a military power."

Instead, the foreign minister said, Japan intends to work with ASEAN and other countries in Asia "to serve as a partner for the prosperity of this region."

ASEAN groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Brunei, while its dialogue partners at the annual parley are Japan, the United States, Canada, the European Community (EC), Australia, and New Zealand.

Nakayama's assurances were solicited by reporters in response to security concerns raised on Saturday by Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan and mentioned in a statement issued later the same day in the name of Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus.

Nakayama said that Abu Hassan pointed out in Saturday's expanded ministerial meeting, which was also attended by Japan, the U.S., Canada, the European Community (EC), Australia, and New Zealand, that the security situation in the Asia-Pacific region is now in a state of flux. He said Abu Hassan noted that the diminishing view of the Soviet Union as a threat is being accompanied by a view that "the Japanese may appear as an increased military threat" and that ASEAN "must respond seriously to his new security environment."

"It is true that a part of U.S. public opinion sees that with a decreased threat from the Soviet Union and China, Japan, with its big economic clout, may be seen as a new threat," Nakayama said. "But I should like to make it abundantly clear that under our Constitution, we have renounced any belligerence and that it is the consensus of the Japanese people to uphold peace through and through," he said.

Nakayama said that Japan's defense policy is geared exclusively to defending its own territory. But since the capability of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) is "not adequate" for that task, Japan continues to maintain its bilateral security arrangements with the United States, he said. "For the international community to understand that Japan will not become a military power, we need this treaty arrangement with the U.S.," he stressed.

Officials said Abu Hassan had made reference to the potential ramifications for ASEAN if pressure built in the U.S. to revise the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, leading Japan to assume an expanded military role.

Abu Hassan told reporters after the Saturday talks that he had been "satisfied" with Nakayama's reply to his request for "assurances" in the context of regional security.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus's statement noted that amid prospects of a diminution of Soviet and American power in East Asia, "there are some who predict an expansion of Japanese military strength along with Japan's heightened political profile."

Split on Cambodia, Refugees

BK2907091990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (AFP)—Non-communist Southeast Asian nations and their Western partners Sunday ended annual consultations here with no prospect in sight for an end to the 11-year-old conflict in Cambodia.

"On the fundamentals, we remain united, in some technicalities we continue to differ," Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, speaking for the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), told a press conference.

He added however that "there was a general convergence of views that perhaps the two co-chairmen, France and Indonesia, should now make more active efforts again to get the four Cambodian parties to decide" on an interim council that would rule Cambodia until free and fair elections are held.

France and Indonesia jointly chaired the Paris International Conference on Cambodia in September that was suspended after the warring Cambodian factions failed to agree on a power sharing arrangement.

On Friday ministers of ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, sought an explanation from U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on Washington's Cambodian policy reversal. Mr. Baker last week said Washington was withdrawing its recognition of the UN seat held by the tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition in an effort to prevent a return to power of its strongest faction, the Khmer Rouge.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its rule in the late 1970s. The two other members of the ASEAN-supported resistance coalition, which is fighting a Hanoi-installed government in Phnom Penh, are non-communist factions led by former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann.

"We understand it and we took note of it," Mr. Alatas said of Mr. Baker's explanation, adding that both sides continued to have the same goals—to reach a comprehensive settlement to the 11-year-old conflict in Cambodia.

Mr. Baker was here with counterparts from ASEAN's other main Western trading partners, Australia, Canada, Japan, the European Community and New Zealand.

With the exception of Japan, all of the trading partners have not expressed opposition to Washington's new policy on Cambodia.

The 12 nations agreed on the need for a supreme national council (SNC) that would be composed of representatives from the four warring parties and would temporarily rule Cambodia until free elections are held.

Mr. Baker said however that there was no role in the SNC "for anyone who wants to pursue power through the battlefield and not the ballot box."

"We all agreed that we should now try to contribute to efforts to have an SNC between here and the next UN General Assembly" at the end of September, Mr. Alatas added.

Mr. Baker told the press conference that the new U.S. policy shift would also entail dialogue with Vietnam with which it has no diplomatic relations, adding however that talks next month would only be on Cambodia. He said "Vietnam is capable and should assist" Cambodian peace efforts.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said on Saturday that Tokyo would "continue to work on China," which he said held clout over the Khmer Rouge.

Differences also surfaced on the issue of Indochinese boat people, with Mr. Alatas acknowledging that the U.S. has "moved in its position... but we in ASEAN think that this does not go far enough."

ASEAN has lashed at the United States and Vietnam for not doing their part in a comprehensive plan of action (CPA) on the boat people problem agreed in Geneva last year and warned it could abandon its first refuge role. ASEAN countries and Hong Kong have been providing first refuge to about 140,000 boat people but they have complained that their resettlement to other countries has been slow and that they were left with "a residue" of people screened out for resettlement.

ASEAN ministers have said that all sides should do their part of the CPA which Mr. Alatas said was a "worthwile agreement and none of us in ASEAN want to scuttle it."

The U.S. has opposed mandatory repatriation of boat people determined to be economic migrants rather than genuine political refugees.

Meeting Ends

BK2907133190 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1200 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 29 (OANA/ANTARA)—The post ministerial meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue partners ended here Sunday with a stress on the need of further dialogues to solve issues on the Cambodian and Indochinese boat people.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told the press that the meeting had been a productive dialogue carried out in a friendly atmosphere despite divergencies in dealing with the Cambodia and boat people issues.

Concerning the Cambodian problem, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker explained that the fundamental objective between ASEAN and the U.S. remained the same, namely to search for a durable comprehensive solution. There is only a very slight difference referring to strategy and tactics, Baker said.

The United States recently in Paris announced its policy shift to withdraw recognition of the CGDK seat at the UN. Meanwhile, ASEAN remains supporting the seat until a supreme national council (SNC) representing all the Cambodian people could be established to occupy Cambodia's seat at the UN.

According to Alatas, all PMC's [post ministerial conference's] participants agree in pursuance to the common goal that they should contribute for the establishment of the SNC, hopefully before the UN General Assembly, through dialogues.

The three-day PMC, which was held following the 23rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM), was attended by the ASEAN member countries—Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, and the Philippines—and their partners, namely Japan, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the European Community (EC).

On the Indochinese boat people, there was still controversial views between ASEAN on one hand and the U.S. and Vietnam on the other hand in dealing with those considered as non-refugees. The controversial question was, according to Alatas, what the countries of temporary refuge (CTR), which include Indonesia and Malaysia, should do with the Cambodian and Vietnamese boat people, who failed to pass the screening to be categorized as political asylum seekers. ASEAN was of the view that the non-refugees must return to their countries voluntary or involuntary. However, the United States and Vietnam oppose the involuntary repatriation.

The U.S. refusal has disappointed ASEAN which considers the boat longstanding refugees problem was almost unbearable politically and economically [sentence as received].

ASEAN and the United States would continue to discuss this matter through various channels to find a solution, Alatas said. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was always trying to help both sides reach agreement on this issue, he added.

Although the AMM and the PMC dialogues were dominated mainly by the Cambodian and boat people issues, the economic cooperation was also discussed significantly by the participants, Alatas pointed out. Among the economic issues talked during the meeting were the Uruguay Round and the impacts of the democratization in East Europe to the Asia-Pacific region in the future.

U.S., Japan Want Cambodian Peace

BK3007012790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jul 90 p 2

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan, Kunlachat Chaiphiphat, and Thanong Khanthong]

[Text] Jakarta—ASEAN yesterday ended a three-day meeting with its Western dialogue partners, with the United States and Japan pledging to persuade Vietnam and China to quicken the pace of peace settlement in Cambodia.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told a press conference at the end of the meeting that their annual consultation brought about better understanding and narrowed the gap among parties concerned on the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict and problem of the Indochinese refugees.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Japan was asked to mediate with China in securing its cooperation to persuade the Khmer Rouge to come to the negotiating table, while the US pledged to talk things out with Vietnam. Washington, Nakayama said, had economic leverage in talking with Vietnam and hence could positively influence a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian conflict. He also confirmed reports the meeting agreed to cooperate with all parties in helping the four warring factions in Cambodia set up the Supreme National Council (SNC) as soon as possible.

US Secretary of State James Baker told the press conference that there were no differences between ASEAN and the US on the fundamental questions of Cambodia during their closed-door sessions. Baker said both partners agreed on securing the withdrawal of all Vietnamese "forces" from Cambodia, ensuring that the Khmer Rouge will not return to power by the use of force, and securing the right of self-determination by the Cambodian people through free and fair elections. Baker again defended the shift in US policy by saying that there are different approaches and tactics to reach the same objective of securing peace in Cambodia.

Foreign ministers from ASEAN countries, comprising of Brunei, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, met in the annual conference with their counterparts from Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

Asked how the US administration would respond to a call by 66 US senators last week urging the Bush administration to have direct contact with the Phnom Penh government, Baker said he had already told ASEAN that the US had "given some thought" to a dialogue with the Vietnamese-backed regime. "But whether we'll have a discussion with Phnom Penh will depend upon whether or not we are satisfied with their productive cooperation," he said.

A letter from the senators urged the Bush administration to distance itself from the Khmer Rouge guerrillas and to start talking to Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government about Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge is the strongest of the guerrillas fighting the Vietnam backed Phnom Penh government and are blamed for the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians when they ruled the country from 1975 to 1979.

Baker said the SNC must commit itself to free and fair elections, a ceasefire and the ceasing of human rights violations on the Cambodian people. Baker said the US agreed that the SNC will replace the Coalition for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) seat in the United Nations. The CGDK is made of factions headed by Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and ex-premier Son Sann.

Baker stressed that the US could no longer support the resistance seat at the UN as a result of its recent Cambodian policy shift.

Baker denied that he discussed with ASEAN the technical ways on how to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power especially with regard to stemming the flow of external lethal aid. He said the US is still committed to its assistance to the non-communist factions.

Participants in the talks apparently refrained from highlighting the outstanding differences between ASEAN and its dialogue partners on the issue of Indochina refugees.

ASEAN Committed to Refugee Plan

BK3007013390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 90 pp 1, 3

[By Phonphimon Kanchanalak]

[Text] Jakarta—ASEAN ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) for refugees saying it is a "worthwhile document."

ASEAN Conference chairman Ali Alatas, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, and Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, who had taken a hardline position on the issue, made the statement in response to reporters' questions at the closing of ASEAN's Post Ministerial conference yesterday.

The United States had been concerned that ASEAN's strongly-worded statement on refugees made at the opening of its 23rd Ministerial meeting was an indication that ASEAN would abandon the CPA and take unilateral action on boat people repatriation.

US Secretary of States James Baker had asked Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to urge other ASEAN members to take a softer stand and recommit the regional group to the CPA. Diplomatic efforts were made throughout the two-day conference to get ASEAN to reassure the US. Although there was some sign of compromise from Malaysia on Saturday, none of the other ASEAN diplomats knew before the closing press conference what would be the outcome.

US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon visited ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi yesterday morning to discuss several matters, including refugees.

The Malaysian Foreign Minister would only say that ASEAN would work toward full implementation of the CPA if other countries, particularly the US and Vietnam, keep their part of the deal.

Alatas sounded more conciliatory, saying ASEAN recognised the US had moved closer to ASEAN's position by saying it was prepared to consider the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' proposal on the return of boat people who "volunteer", and to work for a solution of the refugee problem by 1992. He put to rest any fear of ASEAN abandoning the CPA by saying that ASEAN and US would continue to try to find a common ground.

The US knows the breakdown of the CPA would risk the collapse of the first asylum policy of temporary refuge countries, which would lead to more boat people being pushed back to sea and the beginning of involuntary repatriation. This would eventually destroy the whole international refugee programme.

The UNHCR proposal would serve as a basis for future negotiations between the US and ASEAN on involuntary repatriation of refugees ineligible for resettlement in third countries.

The US said it hoped that its dialogue with Hanoi would help end Vietnam's opposition to involuntary repatriation. Secretary Baker said Hanoi's attitude on issues such as refugees would determine future relations between the US and Vietnam.

Brunei Offers Facilities to U.S. Armed Forces

BK2807100890 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] The Sultanate of Brunei has joined Singapore in offering access to the U.S. Armed Forces. This was disclosed by a senior U.S. State Department official in Jakarta. He gave no further details.

Singapore and the United States are negotiating an arrangement for the increased use by U.S. warships and planes of the island's facilities.

Malaysia Hails ASEAN Decision on Refugees

BK2807092690 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0815 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Jakarta, July 28 (BERNAMA)—Malaysia has played a leading role to persuade ASEAN to endorse a tough stance to deal with the unrelenting influx of boat people into this region during the just-concluded ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) Saturday, July 28.

Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said he was satisfied that ASEAN had emerged more determined to ensure that by the end of 1992, boat people in the first asylum countries would either be repatriated or resettled.

The first asylum countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Hong Kong which housed more than 150,000 boat people had reported that the influx had created severe socio-economic, political and security problems in their respective countries.

The problem had not only developed a tension between first asylum countries and countries of origin but also with the third countries, or resettled countries.

He warned that first asylum countries like Malaysia, as a sovereign country, would have to study options to secure its own solution if the impasse over this problem remained unresolved.

These countries were frustrated over lack of progress in implementing an international agreement intended to resolve the long standing refugee problem contained under the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) signed in Geneva last year.

The CPA stated that the first asylum countries will continue to allow boat people to land, provided genuine refugees are accepted for resettlement elsewhere and those classified as illegal immigrants be returned to Vietnam.

He also spoke of the importance of a time-frame to settle the issue practically, stressing that countries of temporary refuge accepted nothing less than a durable solution.

Fortunately all ASEAN member countries fully support Malaysia all the way to attract international concern about this regional plight.

In the communique issued at the conclusion of the 23rd AMM on Wednesday, the ASEAN foreign ministers emphasized hat the survival of the CPA hinges on the resolution of the issue of involuntary repatriation and urged all parties, particularly the U.S. and Vietnam, to accept it in totality.

They also called for the creation of a special international arrangement for the repatriation of all Indo-Chinese non-refugees under the jurisdiction of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The UNHCR announced recently it would set up such a camp with a capacity of 1,000 people in Thailand to house Vietnamese refugees.

Apart of Vietnamese boat people scattered across Southeast Asian camps, there was also a recent upsurge of boat people from war-torn Cambodia as well.

ASEAN had requested the UNHCR to take necessary measures to stop the outflow of this new category of boat people and to prevent the exacerbation of the already complicated situation of ASEAN's first asylum countries.

They also felt the reconvening of the next CPA steering committee meeting is not helpful given the present circumstances unless the U.S. and Vietnam changed their opposition to involuntary repatriation.

Japan

Nakayama Dismisses U.S. Unfair Trade Complaint

OW3107064990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Singapore, July 31 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Tuesday dismissed a U.S. complaint of unfair trade practices over amorphous metals, Japanese officials here said.

Nakayama told U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher that Japan does not have any trade barriers to sales of U.S.-made amorphous metals, but added that Tokyo is willing to discuss the issue in earnest so as to deepen mutual understanding, the officials said.

Nakayama and Mosbacher are in Singapore to attend a two-day meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, which began on Monday with trade and foreign ministers from 12 nations in the region.

The remarks came a day before Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators are to meet in Tokyo to try to resolve the dispute over amorphous metals, which are high-technology materials used in electronic transformers to cut energy transmission losses. The trade dispute is based on charges by Allied Signal Inc., which contends it has been unfairly blocked from selling amorphous metals it developed. Japan has insisted the U.S. claims are groundless and based on misunderstanding.

Mosbacher told Nakayama he wants Japanese officials to understand how amorphous metals are being commercially sold in the U.S. market to see what problems are posed by the issue. He said he has heard that some JApanese officials believe the product has yet to be sold commercially in the United States, the officials said.

Mosbacher also welcomed the successful conclusion of the bilateral Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks that ended in late June, but stressed the need to follow up agreements reached in the one-year round of trade negotiations, they said.

Nakayama, in turn, said Tokyo will do its best to comply with such agreements as doing so will be good for Japanese consumers, the officials said.

In a final report presented to U.S. trade negotiators involved in the SII talks last June, Japan pledged to make its market more open to foreign goods by taking a wide array of measures.

KYODO Cites Yeutter on Opening of Rice Market

OW3007181390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1506 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] New Market-on-Fergus, Ireland, July 30 (KYODO)—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter Monday pressed Japan to liberalize its farm market further by agreeing to eliminate nontariff trade barriers on imports of rice and adopt a system of tariffs instead.

The U.S. farm chief addressed his comments to Japan at the second-day session of a farm ministers' conference being attended by representatives from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and the European Community on agricultural policies and farm products trade issues. The conference is due to end Tuesday.

Yeutter called on Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tomio Yamamoto to reconsider Japan's virtual ban on rice imports.

Yamamoto replied that Japan has actively pushed for import liberalization of various farm products in the past decade, but added that it would not be realistic to turn nontariff trade barriers on all farm products into tariffs.

The farm minister said the Japanese people also support the government's policy continuation of self-sufficiency in rice supply.

Yeutter countered by pointing to a Japanese public opinion poll showing that the number of Japanese agreeing to the concept of 100 percent self-sufficiency has decreased recently.

The U.S. farm secretary is due to come to Tokyo on August 18 for talks with Yamamoto on August 22.

Protestors Greet Arrival of U.S. Navy Ship

OW3007093090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., July 30 KYODO—The U.S. Navy cruiser "Mobile Bay" arrived at Yokosuka Naval Base, south of Tokyo, Monday amid protests by antinuclear civic groups.

About 100 people gathered in the area along Tokyo Bay with placards saying "Mobile Bay go home," and voiced their anger at the arrival of the ship which is capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Seven Greenpeace-chartered boats and 12 rubber dinghies staged a demonstration at sea, hoisting a banner across the harbor entrance.

The Washington office of Greenpeace said that the 9,600-ton "Mobile Bay" received a certificate in March 1989 declaring it safe and suitable for carrying nuclear weapons. The certificate does not mean that the warship is carrying nuclear weapons, but Greenpeace officials said the "Mobile Bay" is undoubtedly carrying Tomahawk missiles equipped with nuclear warheads.

The "Mobile Bay" is the third ship capable of carrying Tomahawk missiles to enter Japanese waters and the second to be equipped with the Aegis system which makes it possible for the crew to monitor and dispatch multiple missiles. In addition, the American cruiser has a Vertical Launch System (VLS). These features have sparked speculation that the ship has nuclear armaments on board.

According to Jane's almanac, it is not known whether the cruiser is in fact carrying such weapons.

Okinawa Villagers Demand Return of Yomitan Airfield

OW2807013690 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 26 Jul 90 evening edition p 7

[Text] The special Army unit (Green Berets) of the U.S. forces stationed in Okinawa conducted this year's 11th parachuting exercise at the Yomitan auxiliary airfield beginning at 0700 on 26 July. Against this exercise, 100 people, including village Mayor Tokushin Yamauchi and members of the village assembly, the association of district chiefs, landowners, and the village workers unions, launched a protest action in the village. The villagers indicated their indignation against the U.S. forces' exercises by blockading the front gate to the Torii Station Communications Base, where the Green Berets are stationed, for about 30 minutes beginning at 0820.

The villagers had issued a strong demand that the Yomitan auxiliary airfield be returned completely and immediately. The villagers had expected that its return would have been decided at the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee session on 19 June. However, the committee failed to make this decision because the U.S. forces indicated difficulties in returning it. In this connection, villagers signaled their strong opposition by calling on various organizations to join in unprecedentedly strong actions in protest of parachuting exercises by U.S. forces beginning 26 July.

The protest group started gathering on the road leading from Torii Station Communications Base to the airfield just after 0600. In an effort to avoid the protestors, U.S. forces' vehicles entered the airfield by other routes. The exercise began at 0850.

Meanwhile, the protestors began their action in front of Torii Station at 0820. They blockaded the front gate and repeatedly shouted such slogans as "Go home, green berets!" "Give us back Yomitan airfield!" and "Stop the exercises!" During this protest, U.S. forces' vehicles used other gates to enter or leave the base. Since the gate was guarded by forces from the Kadena Police Department and the riot squad of the Okinawa Prefectural Police, no serious trouble was reported.

Speaking at the protest rally, Terukazu Gibo (village assembly speaker), chairman of the Yomitan village committee on the program to seek the post-war settlement on the return and transfer of the Yomitan airfield, remarked: "The Yomitan airfield is the principal area for our creation of a new village. We will never allow the return of this airfield to be deferred because of the U.S. forces. Let us carry on our struggle until we have driven the Green Berets and Torii Station back to Hawaii!"

At the same time, Kenichi Higa, chairman of the association of landowners demanding the recovery of the ownership of Yomitan airfield, stated his appeal: "We, 664 landowners, have struggled for the return of the airfield for nearly half a century now. Let us carry on our struggle till the U.S. forces leave our land!" Moreover, Prefectural Assemblyman Eitoku Iha emphasized: "During the war, the Japanese Army paid no attention to the people, the prefectural residents, and our villagers! The Army never protected our villagers! The land of Yomitan village created by our ancestors must be used for peaceful purposes!"

Mayor Yamauchi made the following appeal: "Since the prime minister of the central government has promised that the airfield will be returned, it should be returned as early as possible. The Japanese Army and the U.S. forces have deprived our villagers of their land. Can you understand their feelings? The U.S. troops may jeer at our protests, but the land belongs to our villagers! Let us strengthen our struggle further till we recover our land so that we can create an excellent village of Yomitan!"

Both conservatives and reformers in the village are voicing strong demands for the return of the Yomitan auxiliary airfield, and protest actions against U.S. forces' exercises are set to intensify.

Shevardnadze Visit Said Set for Early September

OW2807041690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze plans to visit Japan after delivering a major speech on Soviet Asian policy in Vladivostok in early September, Japanese and Soviet sources said Saturday. Shevardnadze is expected to visit Japan directly after making a keynote speech at an Asian Pacific security seminar in the Soviet Far East port city. The speech either will be made on September 5, the opening day of the conference, or on the following day, the sources said.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials also confirmed that Shevardnadze's visit will occur after he attends the seminar.

Parliamentarians, security experts from Japan, the Soviet Union and southeast Asian countries are scheduled to attend the Vladivostok seminar.

Shevardnadze will make his visit here to set the stage for the historic visit to Japan by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev next spring, sources said.

Both Japanese and Soviet officials are to meet in Moscow from Monday through Wednesday for a fifth round of working-level talks on a bilateral peace treaty.

Shevardnadze is expected to propose at the Vladivostok meeting a comprehensive disarmament in the Asian region amid developments such as the Soviet-South Korean summit meeting in early June and improved Soviet-China relations during the past year, sources said. They said Shevardnadze may also present a blueprint for a new security framework in the Asian Pacific region similar to one being sought at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The new Soviet Asian policy that precedes Shevardnadze's visit will be aimed at shaking Japan's unchanged view on what it calls Soviet threat in the region, analysts said.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials have expressed opposition to such a collective security arrangement for the region. They insist that complicated regional issues should be addressed independently, such as Korean unification, the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict and Japan's territorial dispute with the Soviets over four islands off northern Japan. The islands have been occupied by the Soviets since the end of World War II.

More Soviet-Seized Fishing Boats Return to Port

OW2807125790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Sapporo, July 28 KYODO—Four more Japanese fishing boats returned to their home ports Saturday from North Korea following their release by the Soviet authorities, local officials of the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) said.

Six of the 12 boats seized by the Soviets in May for alleged salmon poaching in their waters have now returned home. The remaining six boats are expected to return to Japan by Sunday morning, the officials said.

Three of the boats returning Saturday went to Hakodate southern Hokkaido. The first back was the No. 38 Fukucho Maru, which arrived Saturday morning, followed by the No. 28 Sachi Maru and the No. 2 Kinei Maru later in the day. The fourth boat, the No. 1 Tatsumi Maru, went to its home port in Miyagi Prefecture, northern Honshu.

Two other vessels were allowed to return to Japan on July 18, earlier than the others because it was determined they did not conduct illegal fishing.

All 12 Japanese vessels were registered by North Korea and were seized by Soviet Coast Guard patrol boats on May 30 and taken to the Soviet Far East port of Nakhodka for questioning. The boats and their crews, which included 170 Japanese seamen, were then sent to North Korea by the Soviet Union.

First the No. 38 Fukucho Maru and then the other boats were searched on their return by MSA officials to determine whether crew members had violated Japan's maritime transport law, which bans the leasing of fishing boats without government permission.

Last Soviet-Seized Boats Return

OW3007024290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Sapporo, July 30 KYODO—The last two of 12 Japanese fishing boats caught poaching salmon in the northern Pacific in May while flying North Korean flags sailed back to Japan Monday.

The No. 25 Koki Maru and No. 26 Koki Maru docked at Kushiro in eastern Hokkaido Monday morning. Both are owned by Shoho Fisheries of Kushiro which worked as an agent in the secret deal with North Korea to catch salmon in the northern Pacific.

The return of the last two vessels means all 170 Japanese fishermen on the 12 boats, who had been held in the Soviet Far East port of Nakhodka for questioning and then in Hungnam, North Korea, have now returned to Japan.

The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency is to examine the ships and interrogate skippers on charges of unauthorized lease of vessels to North Korea and for illegal fishing.

Soviet Union claims control of salmon fishing in the area under international conventions on grounds that the fish are spawned in Soviet rivers.

Officials said Soviet fisheries authorities regarded the No. 26 Koki Maru, operating under a North Korean name, served as the chief ship in the fleet. A North Korean skipper was on board the vessel when it was detained.

The fishing boats left Kushiro between April 5 and May 10 and were detained by the Soviet Coast Guard between May 18 and 21 in open waters off the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Soviet Students First To Visit North Hokkaido

OW2707183290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Wakkanai, Hokkaido, July 27 KYODO—A group of 95 Soviet students and their teachers arrived Friday here by ferry from two Soviet Far East cities in the first visit by Soviet civilians to northern Hokkaido after World War II.

Soviet nationals have so far been banned from traveling to the port city for national security reasons.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry, however, now allows limited entry permits to be issued to Soviet citizens as part of efforts to improve bilateral relations.

The 80 secondary school students and their teachers from Sakhalin and Nevelysk are making the visit under an exchange program sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Wakkanai. The Soviet visitors will tour the city and take part in sports activities with their Japanese hosts during their four-day stay.

Private Japanese-Soviet exchanges have been lopsided in favor of the Japanese since the ferry service linking Wakkanai and Kholmsk Port was launched in May last year.

Mission Departs To Discuss PRC Loan Resumption

OW3007065190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO—A Japanese Government mission left for Beijing on Monday for talks with Chinese officials on resuming an 810 billion yen loan package to China, officials said. The mission is to meet with Chinese officials in charge of economic cooperation to discuss ways of resuming the loan package, now frozen in the wake of Beijing's military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in June last year, they said.

Earlier this month, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told the summit of seven major industrial nations in Houston that Tokyo will resume the loan package, designed for 42 development projects from 1990 to 1995.

The delegation, headed by Atsushi Hatanaka, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, consists of senior officials from the Foreign Ministry and three other economic ministries [as received]. The mission is to return home on Thursday, the officials said.

If the mission finds no problem resuming the loan package, another mission from the governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund will be sent to Beijing as early as late August for talks with Chinese officials on this issue, according to the officials.

Pending these procedures, Japan and China are expected to exchange notes on the first installment of the loan package as early as September, they said.

LDP, JSP To Send Joint Mission to DPRK Late Aug

OW2707101890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) agreed Friday to send a joint working-level mission to North Korea in late August to pave the way for separate visits by delegations from both parties in September, officials said.

The agreement, reached in a meeting attended by representatives of the two parties and the government, follows North Korea's recently expressed willingness to welcome an LDP delegation led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru in September.

North Korea told a JSP delegation led by JSP Vice Chairman Wataru Kubo in Pyongyang recently that it is ready to accept such a high-powered delegation from the Japanese ruling party.

The top opposition JSP has been serving as a vital link between Japan and North Korea in the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Kubo said Pyongyang wants an apology and compensation from Japan for its past colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, as well as Japan's commitment to economic cooperation before bilateral relations can move forward. North Korea also has called on Japan to provide access to telecommunications satellites and eliminate its passport exclusion against Japanese travel to North Korea, Kubo said.

The LDP said the government will study such pending issues before Kanemaru's departure to North Korea.

DPRK To Issue Visas to JSP Goodwill Mission

OW3107014690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO—North Korea will issue visas for 200 people on a goodwill visit organized by the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] in mid-August on their arrival in Wonsan, North Korea, party sources said Tuesday. The ship is due to leave Niigata for North Korea on August 14 and to return home on August 25.

North Korea has previously only issued visas for Japanese delegations through the North Korean Embassy in Beijing or in Moscow prior to their departure from Japan.

Observers said Pyongyang's simplification of the issuing of visas to Japanese missions seems to indicate a positive attitude toward improvement of relations with Tokyo.

North Korea recently expressed willingness to welcome an LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] delegation led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru in September. It gave the indication when a JSP delegation led by the party's vice chairman, Wataru Kubo, visited Pyongyang.

The LDP and the JSP will send a joint working-level mission to North Korea in late August to pave the way for separate visits by delegations from both parties in September.

The JSP, the No.1 opposition party, has been serving as a link between the governments of Japan and North Korea in the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The previous Japan-North Korea goodwill ship visited North Korea in 1987, receiving visas through the North Korean Embassy in Beijing prior its departure from Japan, the sources said.

New Zealand Prime Minister Continues Visit

Urges Investment in New Zealand

OW2707111990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer urged Japanese business leaders Friday to invest more in his country and called for the strengthening of overall economic ties between the two nations.

Palmer, who is wrapping up a three-day official visit to Japan, stressed the need for greater Japanese investment in a speech to about 100 representatives of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "On the basis of recorded investment flows, Japan does not generally seem to have paid as much attention to possibilities in New Zealand as some countries have," Palmer said, adding the future prospects of the country depend heavily on Japanese investment.

Palmer admitted that New Zealand relied on "a heavily interventionist approach to economic management," in the post-war period. The approach has generally blocked the growth of foreign investment in the country, he said. But he said the government has systematically eliminated government intervention in the economy and has passed "sweeping macro-economic reforms" since the Labor Party took power in 1984.

Palmer said Wellington has succeeded in getting a handle on inflation, has achieved price stability, deregulated the country's energy sector and implemented labor market reforms. "New Zealand offers foreign investors a stable political environment, an educated and skilled workforce, and a first-class economic infrastructure." Palmer specifically urged the Japanese business community to invest in agricuture and tourism, as well as the nation's education and health care sectors.

The prime minister later held a press conference and said that Wellington has a "vital interest" in helping bring about a successful conclusion in December of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Palmer said positive results at the Uruguay Round are imperative for establishing a new world economic order. "The failure (of GATT) is unthinkable and it must not happen," he warned.

With regard to the recent summit of seven major Western industrial powers in Houston earlier this month Palmer said, "we are very pleased to see the summit is opposed to subsidies in agriculture."

Palmer said Wellington will insist on scrapping agricultural subsidies as New Zealand is a major exporter of farm produce.

He also reiterated the country's antinuclear policy. "There is no possibility that the country will change its nuclear policy because New Zealanders overwhelmingly accept it," he said. The country has maintained a policy of not possessing nuclear weapons and prohibiting foreign nuclear warships from entering New Zealand's ports.

Palmer arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday and met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday. He is to leave Japan Friday evening.

Urges Halt to Whaling, Departs

OW2707183990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer urged Japan on Friday to stop whaling, saying an anti-Japanese campaign is likely to increase unless it does so.

Palmer made the request in a meeting with Environment Agency Director General Ishimatsu Kitagawa, agency officials said.

If Japan fails to stop its continued research whaling, it may become a big issue, said Palmer, while adding that he understands whaling is a long Japanese tradition.

In response, Kitagawa was quoted as merely thanking Palmer for his advice. Kitagawa promised to step up bilateral cooperation on environmental issues, the officials said.

The International Whaling Commission adopted a moratorium on all commercial whaling in 1982, but it did not cover whaling for research. Japan caught some 300 minke whales for research purposes in Antarctic waters last year.

Palmer left Tokyo for home on Friday evening after a three-day official visit to Japan during which he met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other government and business leaders.

Japan, New Zealand Sign Accord on Research Work

OW2607151790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1438 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Japan and New Zealand Thursday signed a memorandum in Tokyo for promotion of cooperation in earth science research.

The note was signed by the Geological Survey of Japan of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Under the arrangement, the two governments will promote cooperation in research on volcanoes, and geotherm, and mineral resources.

New Zealand has proposed conducting joint research by boring into the bosom of an active volcano on an uninhabited volcanic island, Japanese officials said.

Philippines Seeks Early Disbursement of Yen Loan

OW2707181690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Manila, July 27 KYODO—The Philippines will ask Japan to advance fresh loans due to be negotiated next year to finance the massive reconstruction programs for the earthquake-devastated northern Philippine provinces, a cabinet official said Friday.

Senior Philippine finance officials, meanwhile, discussed with representatives of the international aid community on cash infusion needed for rehabilitation work on areas destroyed by the July 16 temblor which has caused an estimated 15 billion pesos (about 639 million dollars) in property damages. More than 1,600 people were killed in the earthquake.

Philippine officials say rehabilitation program will cost nearly 300 million dollars.

On Friday, the Asian Development Bank approved a technical assistance grant of 100,000 dollars for a comprehensive study of the reconstruction costs for damaged infrastructure.

Socio-economic Planning Secretary Cayetano Paderanga Jr. said the Philippine Government hopes to tap a possible acceleration in the release of the 18th yen loan package from Japan. Manila has yet to conclude negotiations with Japan for the 17th yen loan package, and talks on the 18th package are not due until next year. Initial meeting between Japan and the Philippines on the 17th package started last month.

The Philippines is seeking for the equivalent of 1.9 billion dollars in the 17th yen package, 1 billion dollars higher than the previous loan package.

Paderanga, Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao, and Public Works and Highways Secretary Fiorello Estual presented before about 100 representatives of 39 foreign governments and multilateral financial institutions estimated costs for the ambitious reconstruction scheme pegged at 6.848 billion pesos (291 million dollars).

Takeshi Yagi, director of the economic section of the Japanese Embassy here, and Malcolm Butler of the U.S. Agency for International Development said their governments will study the total financing requirements of the program before any commitments are made.

Public works department officials said of the preliminary estimates of the 6.8 billion pesos for infrastructure repairs, 2.05 billion pesos will go to emergency work, while 4.8 billion pesos will be earmarked for rehabilitation and improvements.

Infrastructure covered by the program include roads, bridges, school buildings, ports, airports, irrigation systems, power systems, and telecommunication facilities.

Meanwhile, the governor of the Philippine Central Bank, Jose Cuisia, said Friday the Philippine Government drew mixed reactions from its creditors on a call to suspend servicing of its 26.14 billion dollar foreign debt in order to focus resources on reconstruction efforts. Cuisia told reporters, however, the mixed reactions do not mean that foreign creditors are not willing to support a negotiated moratorium. The prevailing sentiment among the foreign creditors is "to listen" and "to sit down with us," he said.

Philippine lawmakers have been pressing for a unilateral moratorium on payments of foreign debt and interest and the rechanneling of funds for reconstruction in the earthquake-devastated areas.

On Thursday, the Philippine Foreign Debt Council agreed to negotiate with Manila's foreign creditors for a suspension of debt servicing for two and a half years.

MITI Encourages Firms To Make Procurement Fair

OW2607130790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Kabun Muto on Thursday sent letters to industry organizations to "encourage" firms to make their procurement procedures transparent and nondiscriminatory against foreign goods, MITI officials said. The letters of "encouragement" embody Japan's promise made in June in the final report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks between Japan and the U.S.

Muto sent letters to 101 industry organizations, including the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), enumerating advisable measures companies can take to these ends, the officials said. The letter stressed procurements should be conducted in an open, fair, and nondiscriminatory manner. Among the steps recommended in the letter are the establishment of organizations specializing in overseas procurements, setting fixed procedures, regulations, and standards for procurements, and producing English-language brochures that spell out the procedure and the organizations for procurements.

Keidanren announced in April its own voluntary guidelines for procurement policies.

MITI also plans to conduct a survey of companies on the issue at the end of the current fiscal year, which ends March 31, 1991, as the first of the three consecutive-year surveys japan pledged in the final SII report.

MITI Report: Gap With Overseas Prices Narrower

OW2707180790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—Low inflation in Japan, combined with the yen's steep downswing in the past half-year, has narrowed the price gap between domestic and overseas markets, according to a report release Friday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Prices of nonfarm, domestically made products, in particular, are generally lower in Japan than in other industrial countries, the report said.

The discrepancy in prices of imported products has also shrunk, due to a large extent to yen's decline against the U.S. dollar and major European currencies.

Tsunehiko Iwabuchi, director of MITI'S Policy Division, said, "but even after discounting the influence of the exchange rate fluctuations, the price gap has become narrower, owing mainly to relatively stable domestic prices."

The report is based on a price survey conducted by MITI in March, covering some 315 brands of 130 items that are under the jurisdiction of the ministry.

It was fifth such survey by the MITI. The previous one was conducted last September.

The latest survey compared prices in Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, New York, Los Angeles, London, Paris, and Dusseldorf. Prices of such daily products as soap, shampoo, shirts, lipstick, underwear, tissue paper, notebooks, umbrellas, alarm clocks, and pencils are 50 percent higher in New York, 47 percent higher in London, and 85 percent higher in Paris than in Tokyo, the report said.

The comparison in this case was made of products similar in quality and specifics, not identical brands, covering 39 examples of 35 items. Of products whose prices were compared between Japan and the U.S., prices of only nine were higher in Japan, it said.

In comparison with Europe, only one item—blankets—was priced higher in Japan.

With regard to U.S.-made products, prices in New York were 2 percent lower than in Tokyo, but prices in Paris were 53 percent higher, and in London 35 percent higher.

In the last survey, which covered 138 brands of 38 items, U.S.-made goods were found to be 26 percent cheaper in New York, 9 percent lower in Paris, and almost the same in London.

Even after allowing for exchange rate fluctuations, U.S.-made goods are still 30 percent more expensive in London than in Tokyo, and 20 percent more costly in Paris.

The exchange rates used in the latest survey were 157.65 yen to the U.S. dollar, 264.54 yen to the British pound, 28.13 yen to the franc, and 94.00 yen to the mark. In the September survey the rates used were 141.20 yen to the dollar, 230.21 yen to the pound, 22.45 yen to the franc, and 75.39 yen to the mark.

For European-made goods, prices were generally higher in Tokyo than in U.S. and European cities. They were 5 percent lower in New York and 10 percent lower in Los Angeles than in Tokyo.

The price gap has actually widened between Tokyo and U.S. cities with regard to European products.

Iwabuchi said Japanese consumers' propensity for European brand name goods tends to make importers keep prices high. Japanese-made goods surveyed were more expensive in overseas cities than in Japan. Only two Japanese-made items—personal computers and spark plugs—were sold at higher prices in Japan than in the U.S.

MITI Urges More Incentives for Technology Exchange

OW3107081090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO—The government should provide tax and other financial incentives for companies to allocate more resources to basic research and accept more foreign researchers, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said in a report issued Tuesday.

The report, drawn up by an advisory panel to the director general of MITI's machinery and information industries bureau, said Japan has been trailing badly among industrial countries in basic research, and is still a net importer of technology. Japan's technological imports amounted to 312.2 billion yen in 1988, while exports totaled 246.3 billion yen. From the United States, in particular, Japan imported 196.9 billion dollars worth of technology, while exporting only 71.1 billion dollars worth, according to the report.

Japanese companies' outlays on research and development totaled 5,175.6 billion yen in 1988, but only 6.6 percent of the money was spent on basic studies. The report stressed the significance of basic research and the transfer of technology overseas as Japan's due contribution to the world as well as a major impetus for further strengthening of Japan's technological muscle.

Also proposed in the report as a mainstay for MITI's technology policy is the establishment of "centers of excellence," or research institutes of international standard. MITI has already started looking at the possibility of turning existing organizations into international centers capable of attracting researchers from all over the world, MITI officials said.

The report also called for governmental support for large-scale international joint research projects such as the human frontier science program and the intelligent manufacturing system scheme, which are now under way. For promoting such grand projects, the government should supply financial assistance to reduce the risks involved and facilitate participation by foreign companies and researchers, the report said.

Kaifu Accepts Call for Upper House Election Reform

OW3107113490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu pledged on Tuesday to make his best efforts to implement an advisory panel's call for sweeping reforms for elections to the House of Councillors and for financial support for political parties. The Election System Council filed a second package of advices on political reforms to Kaifu and said the recommendations are aimed at curbing campaign costs and making electioneering more policy- oriented.

Kaifu, meeting reporters after accepting the recommendations, said his cabinet would make its best efforts to prepare an election reform plan to implement the proposals as early as possible.

The council, following a full year of discussions, proposed revising the proportional representation part of the voting system for the upper house so that voters can choose individual candidates, rather than political parties as at present. The advisory group, led by Yosoji Kobayashi, president of the mass-circulation newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, also proposed making available public funds for political parties. It also recommended introducing stiffer penalties for election law violators and stricter reporting on use of political funds, as well as adjusting distribution of upper house seats to reflect shifts in population centers. The council advised maintaining the number of second chamber seats at the current 252.

The proposal is the second by the council since it was revived in June last year by then Prime Minister Sosuke Uno in response to the wide-reaching Recruit Co. scandal, which led to the resignation of his predecessor Noboru Takeshita.

The first proposals, submitted in the spring, were aimed at the more powerful House of Representatives, and restrictions on fund-raising organizations. The initial report called for reducing the number of lower house seats to some 500 from the present 512 and for introducing single- seat constituencies for the chamber instead of the present medium-sized electoral districts to which three to five seats are allotted.

Kaifu, who was selected to help regain public trust in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in August last year after Uno stepped down in the wake of a geisha scandal, has said that the fate of his cabinet lies in political reform. Objections to election system reforms within his own Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), however, as well as by opposition parties, are widely expected to delay their introduction, political sources say.

LDP insiders say related legislation is likely to be introduced next spring at the earliest. The ruling party hopes to have basic guidelines prepared in time for the Diet's centennial on November 29.

Meanwhile, the leading opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the Buddhist-linked Komeito, and the Japan Communist Party (JCP) have charged that the return to a candidate-centered proportional representation system in the upper house is likely to fan money-guzzling campaigning. The upper house introduced a proportional representation system in 1983, abolishing the national constituency because of huge expenses involved in running nationwide election campaigns.

Opposition parties are also unhappy about an earlier proposal unveiled in April calling for replacement of multiple-seat constituencies with smaller single-seat districts, and a proportional representation system for the lower house.

All major political parties except the JCP favor use of public funds for political activities.

The council's proposal calls for providing public funds to parties which control at least five Diet seats or garner at least 1 percent of total votes cast in a Diet election. The funds will be given in accordance with the strength of the parties in the Diet or with the share of votes won by the parties.

A KYODO NEWS SERVICE projection shows if the government were to provide a total of 30 billion yen a year to parties, the LDP would receive 13.4 billion yen, the biggest amount. According to the calculations, which are based on the results of the 1989 and 1990 elections for the two chambers, the JSP would receive 8.1 billion yen, Komeito 2.4 billion yen, the JCP 1.8 billion yen, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) 1.1 billion yen. yen.

To prevent abuses of public funds, political parties would be required to provide detailed accounts of how they used the funds, to be corroborated by a third party, the council's report said.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, a powerful LDP politician, said he anticipated public resistance to spending tax money on political parties. "This could be viewed as throwing money at escaping thieves," he said.

A senior Japan Socialist Party official said his party would not hasten to achieve election reforms. The largest opposition party wants to correct the disparity of seats at constituencies in the House of Representatives and to maintain the present multi-seat districts for it, he said.

Mongolia

Reportage on 29 Jul Elections, Foreign Observers

UK Group Arrives

OW2607192590 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1732 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jul (OANA-MONTSAME)—A parliamentary delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland headed by John Gilbert has arrived today to Mongolia at the invitation of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] People's Great Hural.

The delegation was met at the Bayant-Uhaa Airport by B. Chimid, Presidium member of the MPR People's Great Hural, L. Dabaagib, department head at the MPR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and D. Sprague, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Northern Ireland to the MPR.

Meets Election Commission Head

OW2807153290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] A British parliamentary delegation led by Mr. John Gilbert had a meeting in the Central Election Commission and discussed the election campaign in Mongolia. Talking to the chairman of this commission, Gurragchaa, Mr. Gilbert said that the delegation is taking a high interest in the cooperation [words indistinct] the new democratic elections, which for the first time are held [words indistinct]. Even in Great Britain, that has a [word indistinct] tradition of democratic elections, will face several difficulties in holding parliamentary elections, he said.

Mr. Gurragchaa told the guests that the cooperation [words indistinct] elections. British parliamentaries [as heard] said they will participate in elections as observers.

The delegation of British parliamentaries has also had meetings with trade union officials, representatives of the Mongolian Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party, Party of National Progress, and Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP].

Status of Foreign Observers

OW2807154490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia has defined the official status of foreign observers to the general elections of Mongolia. According to it, foreign observers are representatives of state and public organizations (?from) foreign countries invited by the People's Great Hural, political parties, public organizations, as well as representatives of foreign diplomatic missions to Ulaanbaatar. Foreign observers are granted a wide range of (?rights), and election commissions are invited to assist them in every way.

So far, observers from Great Britain, Thailand, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union have come to Mongolia.

Foreign Minister Interviewed

PM2707144090 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 29 Jul 90 pp 60-61

[Interview with Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren by Federico Bugno; place and date not given]

[Text] [Bugno] Minister, how is your country reacting to the coming elections?

[Gombosuren] In the past, when there were elections, the people were indifferent. Everybody is now taking a great interest. But I do not see any danger to public order. These are the first free elections and the first in which many parties are running. I cannot say that they will be ideal elections. We ought to have waited longer. But the Communist Party certainly wants free elections. We were not forced to hold them. We wanted to.

[Bugno] Is that partly because you are sure of winning....

[Gombosuren] Yes, we are sure that our party will win the elections and will win the right to form a new government on the basis of a free vote.

[Bugno] Will there be more contacts between your country and Western countries?

[Gombosuren] Certainly, we must develop relations with the West. We must ensure that Mongolia is better known, and we must tell people that Mongolia is a reliable partner. We must also have more relations at the level of heads of state, prime ministers, and foreign ministers; this is important to establish a climate of trust. We have already started with China and Japan. Last year, I met with many of my Western counterparts. I am not saying that a great deal has been achieved, but conditions have certainly improved. We are now awaiting a visit by U.S. Secretary of State Baker.

[Bugno] Will there be innovations in economic policy?

[Gombosuren] There is no doubt that we must increase our international relations in this sphere too. It is important to win Western partners. In recent months, we have adopted a law on foreign investments. Another law on private ownership, which guarantees all foreign property in Mongolia, is now being adopted.

[Bugno] Does this mean that your relations with the USSR will be reduced?

[Gombosuren] No. The Soviet Union will continue to be Mongolia's main partner. Moreover, we want to find new friends, not to change the old ones. There is an old saying: "A person with many friends is as big as the steppes, a person with few friends is as small as the palm of a hand."

[Bugno] What about China? Will it be among the new friends?

[Gombosuren] At present, our relations with China are good. We have had problems in the past, but now, thanks to efforts on both sides, we can say that we have overcome them. Our policy is to develop relations in a spirit of peaceful coexistence, and as far as we know China has a similar attitude. Let us not forget that the president of the Great Hural, the Mongolian parliament chaired by the head of state, for the first time in 30 years visited China last May. We are optimistic about the future of our relations.

[Bugno] Let us return to the Soviet Union. In Mongolia there are around 60,000 Soviet soldiers. What will happen to them?

[Gombosuren] The figure of 60,000 men is yours, not mine. In any event, we have a treaty with the USSR, the terms of which specify that by summer 1991 all fighting troops will be fully withdrawn from Mongolian territory. The rest of the soldiers will finally leave Mongolia by summer 1992. However, I can tell you that 75 percent of the Soviet troops will be withdrawn this year and that those who remain will be equivalent to one division.

[Bugno] You referred to a law on foreign investments. Can you tell me about any major investments?

[Gombosuren] We are only just beginning, and it is only a year since we opened up to the West. But the prospects are good: We are negotiating with the Americans to jointly build a camel hair factory and we are discussing some oil prospecting initiatives with British and American firms.

Unofficial Election Results

LD3007155390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—According to the first unofficial election results, the opposition parties will be represented with at least 25 seats in the 430-deputy Mongolian parliament. The Democratic Party said it has so far been able to win 14 mandates. The National Progress Party gained six seats and the Social Democratic Party five. The majority of the opposition mandates were allocated in Ulaanbaatar.

G. Ochirbat Claims MPRP Victory

OW3107054490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 31 KYODO—Gombojabyn Ochirbat, leader of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], claimed victory on Tuesday in Sunday's first-ever free election in the world's second-oldest communist country.

Ochirbat told a press conference that the ruling party is certain to capture more than 70 percent of the 430 seats in the People's Great Hural, the supreme national legislature, and more than half the seats in the 53-seat Small Hural, the standing legislative body. He said unofficial returns from 400 of the 430 constituencies have assured the Communist Party of a major victory.

No candidate could capture a majority of votes in the remaining 30 constituencies, where a second round of balloting will take place within a month in line with the election law.

Opposition parties said that they have seized at least 21 seats in the metropolitan area. The official outcome of the general election is yet to be announced. The Central Election Administration Committee said it will release the election results Wednesday.

Ochirbat said the results have shown that the Mongolian people support reforms by the ruling party.

The People's Revolutionary Party will soon enter negotiations with opposition parties to form a coalition government, he said. Ochirbat said his party needs to establish cooperation with opposition parties in order to stabilize the political situation and will enter into negotiations with the opposition forces on policy consultations and the formation of the cabinet.

Opposition parties, including the Mongolian Democratic Association and the Mongolian Democratic Party, expressed willingness during the election campaign to cooperate with the Communist Party.

The People's Great Hural will be convened for its inaugural session in August and elect the first president of Mongolia under the new parliamentary system, officials said.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the world's second-longest ruling communist party after that of the Soviet Union, decided to give up its 66-year-long monopoly on power and promised to hold multiparty elections following pro-democracy demonstrations that began toward the end of last year.

North Korea

More on N-S Conflict Over Pan-National Rally

Vice-Minister's Remarks Decried

SK3107071390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—The vice-minister of the puppet Unification Board of South Korea, crying for "participation of people from a wide range of social strata" on July 28, announced that the delegation to the third preliminary contact for the preparation of the Pan-National Rally to be held in Pyongyang would be given "permission to visit the North" only when it included delegates of the "government"-controlled anti-communist organizations and anti-reunification organizations.

This is an open declaration that they would block Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] from participating in the third preliminary contact slated in Pyongyang just as they blocked our side's delegation from participation in the second preliminary contact, and foil the Pan-National Rally in the long run, stresses NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst says:

It is the South Korean authorities that have kept personages of various strata from having non-governmental dialogue including the Pan-National Rally under the pretext of "unified channel of dialogue." But, they have suddenly changed their attitude and are talking about "participation of people from a wide range of social strata" and trying to thrust the anti-communist, anti-reunification subsidized organizations, which have not yet manifested their position, into the dialogue. This is aimed at blocking Chonminnyon's participation in the preliminary contact in Pyongyang at present and, furthermore, force the anti-reunification elements into the Pan-National Rally so as to create a confusion and turn it into a mess and break it up.

The facts eloquently show that under the pressure of the rapidly mounting spirit of the nation for reunification, No Tae-u came out with a "special announcement," "grand inter-Korean exchanges of people" and "free travel" with the crafty aim to deceive public opinion at home and abroad, divert elsewhere the attention of the people and bridge over the present political crisis and that there is no change in their real intention to oppose reunification and seek a permanent division.

The news analyst of MINJU CHOSON urges the South Korean authorities to give up the obstructive moves against the Pan-National Rally and unconditionally open the way for Chonminnyon delegates to participate in the third preliminary contact in Pyongyang.

South Urged To Stop Actions

SK3107052190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—If the South Korean authorities truly want reunification and travel and exchange between the North and the South, they must give up their anti-national, anachronistic formula of "unified channel of dialogue" and stop obstructing the August 15 Pan-National Rally, a historical rally of Koreans at home and abroad, and give up their insidious attempts to thrust members of anti- reunification "government"-subsidized organizations into the sacred grand festival for national reunification on the pretext of "making broad sections of people participate in it," said Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, in his press statement on July 30.

It is to be regretted that the delegation of the North side's preparatory committee failed to participate in the second preliminary contact for the preparation of the August 15 Pan-National Rally scheduled in Seoul owing to the deliberate obstacles and shameless obstructions of the South Korean puppet clique, he said, and went on:

This behavior of the South Korean puppets clearly showed that their clamorous talk about "opening" and "grand inter-Korean exchanges of people" was a political intrigue to dampen the growing ardent desire of the entire fellow countrymen for reunification, foil the approaching Pan-National Rally and save their miserable lot.

The South Korean authorities must deeply repent of their anti-national, anti-reunification act in doggedly barring our delegation from participating in the second preliminary contact and take practical steps so that delegates of the South side may come through Panmunjom to participate in the third preliminary contact between delegates of the North and the South of Korea and overseas and in the Pan-National Rally, he stressed.

More on Foreign Ministry Statement on Dialogue

SK3007053390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The countries concerned with the Korean question must do all they can to help the dialogue arranged with so much difficulty between the North and South of Korea and never do things obstructive to it, at the moment when North-South High-Level Talks are expected soon, said a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman in a statement July 29.

Judging from the moves of some countries involved in the Korean question at present, although they verbally welcome the arrangement of North-South High-Level Talks they are doing suspicious things contrary to it, the statement notes.

It states that these countries are instigating the South Korean authorities to confrontation accompanied by dialogue and competition accompanied by dialogue at a time when the fellow countrymen and the world peace-loving people want the North-South High-Level Talks to contribute to easing the tension on the Korean peninsula, realising disarmament and making a breakthrough for reunification.

The statement goes on:

We cannot overlook that some countries concerned with the Korean question, far from feeling their responsibility for the continued division of Korea, are rather becoming ever more undisguised in their moves to freeze and legalize the present division.

Since the North and South of Korea have agreed to discuss the question of one-seat UN membership nobody should do an act contradictory to it.

Even at this moment when the North-South high-level talks is just in the offing the South Korean authorities are travelling abroad with the reunification question, an internal affair of our nation.

It is hard to understand why some countries concerned with the Korean question lay stress on the recognition of "two Koreas" and "establishment of relations" based on it, although they should clearly see through it and behave properly.

They try hard to create the impression that there exist "two states" in Korea and talk about even the possibility of establishing "diplomatic relations" with South Korea these days when the reunification question is on the order of the day in Korea and reunification of divided countries is now a global trend. This, to all intents and purposes, cannot be construed otherwise than an act to obstruct reunification and freeze division.

Such acts which run counter to the trend of the present times must be discontinued.

Ambassador to China on North-South Dialogue

SK2807111490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] A news conference was conducted 23 July in our country's embassy to China regarding the question of resuming the North-South dialogue and the question of opening and exchanges between the North and the South. Reporters from Chinese press, news agency, and radio attended.

Chu Chang-chun, our country's ambassador to China, made a speech during the news conference.

First, referring to the question of resuming the North-South dialogue, he said the recent resumption of North-South dialogue proceeded from our consistent standpoint and firm independent policy designed to realize national reunification, which is a question within the nation, on the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity through dialogue. He said the resumption of the North-South dialogue did not proceed from any outside influences.

He said voices welcoming and supporting the North-South dialogue, which is resumed through our sincere and sustained efforts, internationally ring out with each passing day. Noting that publications and press of some other countries, however, are spreading distorted opinions as if the North-South dialogue were resumed because of any outside influences, he said that raving this or that about resuming dialogue is ignoring reality. Thus, this cannot be interpreted as other than another political ploy and an attempt to revile us, he said.

Judging from the fact that those spreading distorted opinions regard the North-South dialogue to settle the questions within the nation as the same as talk between any other two countries, he said that their acts cannot be construed otherwise than as seeking another purpose, which is contrary to the goal of the North-South dialogue. Therefore, the acts will have a very negative influence on the North-South dialogue in the long run, he said.

He urged all countries not to conduct activities that obstruct progress in the North-South dialogue and urged them to substantially support the North-South dialogue.

Next, referring to the question of opening and exchanges between the North and the South, he noted the fact that the South Korean person in authority talked about opening in the so-called special announcement, and ignored without a single word the question of abrogating legal and systematic mechanisms which are a stumbling block to removing the concrete wall and to realizing full-scale opening. This is the thing that cannot be understood at all, he noted.

Furthermore, the fact that he talked about opening only one passage through Panmunjom for only five days, all the while talking about full-scale opening, is as good as refusing free visits and full-scale opening in fact, he said.

He revealed the fact that the basic purpose of the South Korean person in authority when he abruptly brought forward such questions, is aimed at frustrating the Pan-National Rally to be held in Panmunjom soon; is aimed at soothing the opinion at home and abroad calling for removing the barrier and free visits and full-scale opening; and is aimed at bridging over the crises of the National Assembly created by the arrogant and haughty activities of the Democratic Liberal Party.

At the same time, he demanded that if the remarks of the South Korean person in authority are true, the National Security Law, which has obstructed national reconciliation and unity and has created confrontation and distrust, must first be abrogated; that figures who have been arrested and imprisoned on charges of visiting the North according to the National Security Law must be released; and that the South Korean democrats must not be prevented from coming to Panmunjom to attend the Pan-National Rally at the same time.

KCNA Reports U.S.-ROK 'Aerial War Games'

SK3107050090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists set in motion formations of fighter-bombers, pursuit-assault and assault planes including F-16, FA-18 and A-6 based in Kadena, Okinawa, and Iwakuni of Japan, letting them fly over Oeyon islet from around 12:00 to 18:00 July 27 in another joint aerial war game simulating a surprise attack on the northern half of Korea in coordination with fighter-bombers, assault planes, Airborne Warning and Control planes such as F-16, F-4, F-5, A-37 and OA-10 belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce and the puppet Airforce, according to military sources.

Between 10:00 and 15:00 on the same day they brought into the Osan Air Base in succession formations of Iwakuni-based pursuit-assault and assault planes including FA-18 and A-6.

Earlier, on July 26, too, they ran amok in an aerial war gamble aiming a preemptive strike at targets in the strategical depths and inland of the northern half of Korea.

And they brought formations of C-130 transport planes carrying huge combat materiel from Yokoda base of Japan to U.S. imperialist airbases in South Korea from around 10:00 to 12:00 on July 27.

Thus, aerial war games were staged on eight occasions under various names in the sky above South Korean areas on July 27 alone, involving a total of more than 450 planes.

This shows how maliciously the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are trying to increase their warring capacity for attack on the North behind the facade of North- South dialogue.

Committee Demands Dismantlement of U.S. Bases

SK3007221890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The liaison committee of the Pacific region for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea denounced the U.S. troops' presence in South Korea in a recent resolution on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The resolution demanded the dismantlement of all the U.S. military bases in South Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We support the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the resolution stressed.

Paper Criticizes U.S. Military Sales to Japan

SK3107053290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists announced plans to sell to the Japanese reactionaries sophisticated military equipment worth DLRS [dollars] 825 millions, the plans which were motivated by their needs to use the Japanese reactionaries as the shock brigade for their Asia-Pacific strategy, the anti-socialist strategy, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The U.S. imperialists, under the cloak of "reduction of the U.S. forces", are increasing their combat capacity in the Asia-Pacific region and demanding arms buildup in Japan, the news analyst says, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists' plans to deliver sophisticated military equipment to the Japanese reactionaries under the pretext of the "improvement of security" are a dangerous scheme aimed at strengthening the military tieup between the United States and Japan and encouraging Japan's militarist arms buildup and war preparations. Contrary to the universal trend towards disarmament and detente, this poses a threat to peace in Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries have largely increased military expenditure and frantically pushed ahead with the modernization of the "Self-Defence Forces" and war preparations in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists.

Japan is going to take over part of the role which has been played by the U.S. forces in Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries are bestiring themselves to make their way to the extensive areas of the world.

The U.S. encouragement of the Japanese reactionaries to arms buildup under such condition will only embolden their wild ambition for overseas invasion.

Japan has turned again into a dangerous aggressive force and a hotbed of war under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists.

The United States must stop egging Japan on to arms buildup and war preparations and Japan must renounce her militarist reinvasion designs in Asia.

JSP Delegatation Chairman Cited on Relations

SK3007022490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Tokyo July 28 (KNS-KCNA)—"CHOSON SHIMBUN" dated July 2 carried an interview with Wataru Kubo, member of the House of Councillors, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and chairman of the JSP Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs, who visited Korea as the head of the JSP delegation.

Noting that socialism is being built in Korea in a way different from any other countries in the world, i.e. in the way of fully meeting the demands of the popular masses and depending on their strength, he said:

Socialism of Korea is an independent and peculiar one depending on its own will and strength.

It is a socialism in which the leader, the party and the masses form am integral whole, to say Korean way.

In Korea there is the correct leadership of the leader and the party and the people warmly support them.

I could notice mettle of Korean socialism in the leader, the party and the people stepping up construction in one body and one mind.

Saying that the key to peace and security in Asia is to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed that the improvement of Japan-Korea relations should be made in such a way as to contribute to peace and security in Asia and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

O Chin-u Greets PRC Counterpart on Anniversary

SK3107101790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of people's

Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Qin Jiwei minister of national defence of China, on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The message says:

The Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA], which has grown to be true revolutionary armed forces of the party, the motherland and the people from the first days of its foundation, won a brilliant victory in the arduous and rigorous anti-imperialist national liberation war and revolutionary civil war by displaying unrivalled bravery and heroism and performed immortal exploits in the history of its motherland.

Today the CPLA is powerfully accelerating the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the Army, while reliably defending the gains of socialism.

Believing that the blood-sealed friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and Armies of Korea and China will be consolidated and developed further still, I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and the officers and men of the CPLA greater successes in the work to strengthen the defence capabilities of the country.

Korea-China Delegation Winds Up Visit to China

SK2807111190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] The delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association, led by O Mun-hwan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, returned home yesterday by train, after winding up its visit to China.

WPK Sends Austrians Condolences on Kreisky

SK3107063590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of condolence on July 30 to Franz Vranizky, chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, on the death of Mr. Bruno Kreisky.

The message says that although Mr. Bruno Kreisky passed away the exploits he has performed in the efforts for the building of an independent and neutral Austria and world peace and friendship among all peoples will remain long.

Talks Between WPK, Cuban Party Delegations

SK2807102990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC]. Present at the talks on our side were secretary Kim Yong-sun and vice-director of a department Kim Hyong-u of the WPK Central Committee and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the CPC Central Committee, political advisor to the first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Yang Hyong-sop Meets With Senegal's Diouf

SK3107045590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Senegal shares the same stand with the DPRK in Korea's reunification problem and we will fully support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, said President of Senegal Abdou Diouf on July 28 when he met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK led by Chairman of its Standing Committee Yang Hyong-sop.

Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Senegal and Korea, the president expressed the belief that these relations would grow stronger.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings

SK3107054490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings Monday to Abdou Diouf on his reelection as general secretary of the Senegalese Socialist Party [SSP].

The message extends warm congratulations to him upon the successful 12th regular meeting of the SSP and upon his reelection as general secretary at the meeting.

It expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples will grow stronger and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Pyongyang Reception Marks Ties With Ethiopia

SK3107062790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Geda hosted a reception Monday evening on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Fisseha Geda spoke at the reception.

Ethiopia, he said, is paying particular attention to the development of its friendly and cooperative relations with the DPRK which has registered great achievements in all fields in a short period under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said that the visit to the DPRK by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam in 1983 consolidated the foundations for the development of those friendly relations.

The full-scale cooperative relations between the two countries prove the possibilities of cooperation among developing nations in many domains, the ambassador noted, saying: I, in the name of the Workers' Party and the Government of Ethiopia, take this opportunity of expressing heartfelt thanks to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song for having shown constant concern for the strengthening and development of Ethiopia-Korea relations over the past 15 years.

He reaffirmed Ethiopia's firm stand supporting the proposals set forth by the DPRK for national reunification.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam spoke next.

He said that the diplomatic relations established between Korea and Ethiopia 15 years ago were a manifestation of the same aspiration and will of the two governments and peoples to deepen the bonds of friendship and cooperation. After the establishment the true comradely relations of support and cooperation between the two peoples have been further consolidated, he added.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are steadily consolidating and developing, he stressed that it is because they are based on the special intimacy and revolutionary obligations forged between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

We will always go hand in hand with the fraternal Ethiopian people in accomplishing the common cause and extend invariable and full support and encouragement to their just struggle, he concluded.

Paper Urges Implementation of Party Policies

SK2907103290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 19 Jul 90

[NODONG SINMUN 19 July editorial: "Let Us Persistently Push Ahead With the Struggle for Implementing the Party's Policy"]

[Text] Our people's struggle for socialist construction is now being waged on a unprecedentedly large scale. As the revolution and construction are further deepened and the struggle tasks are vast, it is imperative for functionaries to grasp the party's policies and to perseveringly push ahead with the struggle for their implementation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should have the revolutionary spirit of fulfilling to the end and at any cost the task that we have once determined to fulfill.

Our party has elucidated the line and policies to effect a turn in socialist construction and, thus, to epochally promote the people's livelihood in the nineties, the era of rewarding struggle and the era of hope. Functionaries are the commanding members of the revolution who organize and guide the struggle to implement the party's line and policies, and, therefore, their mission is to see to it that all policies of the party are brilliantly embodied.

For functionaries to perform such a mission and duty it is imperative for them to highly display the revolutionary spirit of organizing and developing their works in a persevering and substantial way. Perseveringly pushing ahead with a task to the end is not only as the chuche idea demands, but is also the work attitude that the working people of socialism—who are the masters of the state and society—should assume.

Only when all of the people become genuine masters in carrying out a job and perform their assigned revolutionary duties in a substantial and honest way can overall socialist construction be properly carried out and the country become rich soon.

In our work of implementing the party's line and policies there may be differences in size and priority. However, all of this work is the supreme task which should be firmly grasped and thoroughly implemented. Perseveringly pushing ahead with the struggle to implement the party's policies is an important expression of loyalty, people-mindedness, to the party and the revolution. Those who see to it through practical deeds, not through words, that the party's policies prove their worth are precisely faithful functionaries. Those who work in spurts cannot achieve success in any work nor can they repay the party's confidence and the people's expectation with practical successes.

The general march for a new great upsurge in socialist construction, which was started with the 17th plenary session of the historic sixth party Central Committee as an occasion, is now being vigorously accelerated on the strength of the high revolutionary zeal of all party members and the working people.

Reality shows that when functionaries consistently push ahead with the work of implementing the party's policies in conformity with the masses' upsurged spirit and zeal, they can attain greater success in all fields. What is more important than anything else in patiently and vigorously pushing ahead with the work of implementing the party's policies is for functionaries to have the awareness befitting the master and a high sense of responsibility for their work.

The failure to perseveringly push ahead with work is not caused by the complicatedness of the work. For those who have high awareness befitting the master and a high sense of responsibility, there cannot exist such a phenomenon in which placing emphasis on one work results in missing another work, and placing emphasis on another work results in spoiling yet another work.

Different functionaries have different tasks and work. Functionaries of the party, functionaries of administrative and economic institutions, and functionaries of all other sectors must study and organize work with the attitude of responsibly carrying out tasks in their sector and unit, tasks given according to party policies. Economic guidance functionaries must positively make efforts to find and mobilize internal reserves, must continuously and energetically wage a struggle to produce more and save more, must constantly conduct campaigns to win the title of a county that attained a bumper crop, and must take substantial measures to consolidate achievements in building irrigation facilities. The functionaries of the party must help the party members and workers lead abundant organizational and ideological lives. The functionaries of the party must also extensively carry out organizational and political work to conduct the movement to learn from unheralded heroes and various other forms of the mass movement. Also, they must adhere to and consistently implement party policies and plans whose justness and vitality have been proven in actual circumstances.

Among our functionaries, self-awakened fighters armed with the chuche idea, there cannot exist such an attitude as working hard if they are pressed and loosening up when they are not and working without giving much thought to their work, an attitude not worthy of a master.

It is the trait of a revolutionary to find tasks and carry them out, instead of waiting for tasks to be given. Our functionaries have an endless list of tasks, and if they give even a little thought to carrying out organizational work, party policies can turn into wonderful reality. This is clearly shown in experiences of some meritorious counties that carried out their work and improved the people's living standard well; those of Samjiyon County, which managed vegetable fields to supply many vegetables; and those of Sunchon City, where ducks and geese are successfully raised in rice and dry paddies.

Functionaries must work by applying correct methodology in order to wage a struggle to persistently and substantially implement party policies. Successes in work depend upon correct methodology. Functionaries must adhere to all of the party lines and policies and must correctly differentiate priorities and important tasks from other tasks. While concentrating their energy on important tasks, they must at the same time carry out all the other tasks given according to policies.

It is important for functionaries in pertinent sectors and units to fulfill their responsibility and roles. The responsible functionaries of the party and those of administrative and economic institutions must make sure that all the units and their functionaries will fulfill their role in the struggle to implement party policies, thus carrying out all the tasks without any hitch.

[Word indistinct] with which for functionaries to carry out party policies relies on their creativity. Only when functionaries creatively carry out party policies in accordance with specific circumstances in their unit, instead of passing them on down, can they bring about great successes in their work and fulfill all of their tasks. All the functionaries must constantly ponder and work in order to carry out tasks given to their unit according to party policies and must creatively carry out their tasks. Also, instead of trying to finish all the work in one or two sweeps, they must persistently press ahead with the work until their work is completely carried out.

High revolution-mindedness and revolutionary driving capability are the important keys to implementing the party's policies with tenacity. Functionaries who are devoted to their work and who work passionately never fail to carry out the party's policies.

The position of the functionaries is an honorable revolutionary guard post given by the party which calls on the functionaries to bear their share for the revolution and construction. The functionaries should be armed with a higher form of revolution- mindedness and stronger combat capabilities than anybody else and should organize their work and develop it with overflowing vitality, passion, and willingness.

Functionaries should become ardent revolutionaries, instead of being mere salary earners. Today, we face no such grave difficulties or tribulations as those we went through in the past. Since, however, the revolution and construction are bound to accompany difficulties and tribulations, functionaries should always approach work with readiness to overcome difficulties at all times and whenever they come across difficulties, they should take the initiative in bravely breaking through them.

To those who are involved in the revolution, sloth and slackening, self-conceit and stagnation, are taboo. Our people, who are supposed to give full play to the superiority and might of our socialism, to achieve the cause of national reunification, and consummate the cause of the chuche revolution even in a standoff with the enemies, should, as they have done in the past, completely avoid sloth and slackening, no matter how slight they may be, in the future, and instead live, struggle, and advance in a state of alertness and mobilization, without interruption.

No functionary should ever take pride in victories and successes but rather should keep moving vigorously toward new triumphs, firmly establishing a revolutionary work ethos and a revolutionary living mode.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have always emphasized that our functionaries work in a revolutionary manner, as did the commanding officers of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units. Reflected in this are great trust in and high expectation from our functionaries.

As in the case of the commanding officers of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, all the functionaries should be devoted to the revolution; should carry out their work boldly and daringly with a high resolve to discharge the duty given by the leader at all costs; should propel it to a blitzkrieg; and lead the masses to renovations and feats by setting examples themselves. In addition, they should demonstrate high the spirit of tirelessly, sincerely, and conscientiously carrying out work without expecting any honor or reward.

Functionaries, party members, and working people should consistently carry out the party's revolutionary lines designed to accelerate the march of the nineties, out of their overflowing conviction in sure victory and optimism, by emulating the conviction of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in sure victory.

All the functionaries should win still greater victories in socialist construction with high awareness of their revolutionary duty and a high degree of revolution-mindedness, by tirelessly carrying out the work aimed at implementing the party's lines and policies.

* Call for Workers' Solidarity in South

902C0212A Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 May 90 p 4

[Text] Dear brother workers in South Korea!

Today we are holding a splendid celebration of the 100th anniversary of May the First, which is an international festive day for the working class of the whole world, in a warm blessing of the entire nation.

At this time of the happy international festive day, the workers in the northern half of our republic have launched colorful events for celebration, such as holding a congratulatory meeting in the 5.1 Arena which is located at the foot of the historic Moran Summit, and holding a chain meeting with our friends from all over the world, and holding arts exhibitions and athletic events, thereby demonstrating the unlimited pride and mettle of the Korean working class to the entire world, which takes the lead in charting the age of sovereignty.

This splendid congratulatory event of ours is precisely a majestic picture, in which we demonstrate that our republic is for the working class, that our working class is the master of this paradise which is a good place to live in, and that everything in this republic serves for the sake of our workers.

We are sending this statement of appeal with a deep regret that we are unable to share and celebrate this happy festival with you, the workers in South Korea, who are the blood and flesh of ours and are class brothers.

Dear workers in South Korea!

Spread in the northern half of our republic is the ideal society of independence and prosperity, for which our people and the working class have long been yearning.

People all over the world have praised the northern half of our republic as a genuine world of the working class that stands for the working class. This is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is hailed and revered for the first time in the history of thousands of years, originated the immortal chuche ideology, which forms the highest plane of the revolutionary thought of the working class, and because he established a chuche paradise of socialism on this land, in which the aim and dearest wishes of the working class and people are realized.

Since the time our leader, who vanquished the brigandish Japanese imperialists and returned in triumph to the fatherland, called on the working class in Kangson even before visiting his hometown in Mangyongdae and put our working class on the forefront of building a new fatherland, we became the master of factories and the nation, and we have come a way to write a new chapter in the history of carrying out the awesome great cause of nature remaking, social reform and human remolding in our style.

Even when our political ruling power was established under the banner of the great chuche ideology, we established our own kind of people's government in accordance with a broad united front that is based on the worker-peasant alliance, and even when democratic revolution and socialist revolution were carried out, we established a unique, people-oriented social system through our own kind revolution based on the specific conditions of our country and the demands of our people.

Under the socialist system of chuche, in which our demands and will are manifested, we have become self-reliant, rather than imitating others, in politics based on our conviction, have built a self-dependent economy with our own efforts and without depending on others, and have developed a unique national culture of Korea, in which our nation's spirit and resourcefulness are depicted, without imitating others.

Our republic, which has no foreign armies, allows no foreign intervention, and receives no external influence whatsoever, is a genuine socialist country of self-reliance, self-dependence and self-defense, and is making its national prestige known as a model of the age of self-reliance.

In this great fatherland, our working class and people have no worries about food, clothing and shelter, have no anxiety about unemployment and tax, and receive all kinds of social welfare benefits, such as free medical care and tuition-free education. Hence, their endless pride and happiness.

Our working class, which has overcome all kinds of hardships in an unprecedented environment of arduousness and complications, and which has established the most superior socialist system of chuche and has been enjoying a highly valuable life, is filled to overflowing with faith and optimism and is now moving forward on the road of chuche, which we have chosen and walked on, under the leadership of the great party while being unmoved by the imperialists' vicious reactionary aggression.

The more our dignity shines, and the more our pride overflows, and the more our lives become rewarding, the more we sympathize with our brothers in the south, who are trampled, pressed and forced to take a dishonorable lot in the hellish world of workers that is entirely different from ours.

Indeed, why should you not celebrate May the First as your own festive day, which is an international festive day for the working class of the whole world and for workers in both the north and the south, and why should you live in a subhuman condition that is full of mistreatment and humiliation, while being tied up in an iron chain of enslavement and oppression?

Today, all over the five continents, the iron chain of colony is being broken, and the whole world is on the wave of independence movement; however, there is neither national sovereignty nor independence in South Korea.

In South Korea, where some 40,000 U.S. troops and 1,000 nuclear weapons are posted, even the "president" is a puppet president that is appointed with the approval of the White House, and its politics is a traitorous politics of flunkeyism which is secretly controlled by Washington, and its economy is a servile comprador economy, in which rights and interests of the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital are guaranteed, and its military is a U.S.-employed military that is controlled under the supreme command of the commander of the U.S. armed forces, and even its culture is being transformed into an alien culture that is dominated by Western and Japanese styles.

South Korea, which has been completely transformed into a U.S. colony and a nuclear base of the U.S. armed forces, has even built a breakwater against the worldwide wave of democratization and is bound by a strong-fist rule of a military fascist regime.

Numerous patriots and democratic figures are taken to prison because the people's struggle in all strata calling for sovereignty, democracy and reunification is regarded as a crime, and workers are being punished because the workers' basic demands for wage increases and the three rights of labor are subject to punishment. In addition, the demands by the youths and students for democratization of campus and freedom to study advanced ideas are ruthlessly suppressed because they are considered "pro-Communist." Even at this very moment in South Korea, the workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan, who have risen for a strike of the masses in demand for the right to a living and release of coworkers, are spattered all over with blood because of the barbarous suppression by some 10,000 troops of the militant police, and the labor union members of the Korean Broadcasting System in Seoul, who have demanded the resignation of its kept president, are being choked by the fascists' cruel oppression.

Indeed, where else could we find such a brutal dictator, who, like the fascist No Tae-u clique, regarded the empty-handed workers as an enemy and committed oppression and arms simultaneously on land, in the air and in the ocean, and dared to launch an "operation to mop up" the workers, and put hundreds and thousands of workers behind bars at once?

Nobody can deny the fact that today's South Korea, where the worst cases of human rights violation in the world are occurring at every moment every day, is the most miserable wasteland of human rights and is a place of democracy in ruins, which runs counter to the current of falling fascist dictatorship and the current of realizing democratic politics.

In South Korea, which is incompatible with sovereignty and cannot conform to democracy, even the people's aim and wishes for a national peace and reunification are becoming a victim of the fire-arms politics.

With a scenario of "two Koreas," the traitors conspiring with foreign power are obstructing the reunification of kinsmen by building concrete walls while breaking our national peace through confrontation and war provocation maneuvers in an attempt to bring the tragedy of permanent division and the horrors of nuclear war to our compatriots who have lived in a one-nation state for a long period of time.

Indeed, today's South Korea is an uninhabitable world of fascist dictatorship, wherein people are clubbed by fascists while patriotic, progressive people are assassinated, and it is a tightly closed society wherein its longwall between the north and the south cuts off national ties and unity, and it is a dark, closed society which wards off the worldwide current of sovereignty and democracy while keeping its doors bolted.

In this dark society which has turned away from the current of our age and which has alienated itself from the compatriots, you, the workers in South Korea, are not the rulers but are subject to the fascist rule, and you are not the masters of the factories and production but are subject to exploitation, and you are not the enjoyers of material wealth but are becoming its victims and sufferers.

You are the most energetic beings, yet you are completely deprived of rights. You are the creators of the most precious assets, yet you are the poorest. You belong to the class that deserves the most preferential treatment, yet you receive the worst kind of mistreatment. Such a miserable status of yours today is precisely due to the colonial fascist rule of the United States and the No Tae-u ring, which is anti-nation and anti-people.

With a burning rage and hatred to the aggressors and traitors, we share the agony of the workers in South Korea who are our blood and flesh. Thus, we wholeheartedly support and encourage your patriotic struggle for the right to a living, democracy and national reunification. At the same time, we add our voice to the voices of fighting brothers of ours in South Korea.

Dear workers in South Korea!

South Korea has been weighed down too long by the rule of foreign power and the arms of fascists. Now, South Korea must become a bright society of sovereignty and democracy, and you ought to become the master of new politics, new system and new life.

Nobody can bring the bright society to South Korea, and nobody can offer you the honor of mastership.

Both the bright society, which is without oppression and humiliation, and the fate of masters, who part from the servile life, come to fruition only from your own struggle.

The banner that you, the workers in South Korea, must hold high is the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Fight resolutely to remove the U.S. imperialist aggressors and nuclear weapons from South Korea and to end the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialism!

Reject the U.S. aggressors' demands for construction of military bases and production of munitions, and crush the evil influence of the U.S. and Japanese monopoly plutocrats who have a tight grip on the lifeline of South Korean economy!

Another torch of struggle that you must light and uphold is the anti-fascist democratization.

The South Korean workers have already upheld the torch of struggle everywhere in South Korea, including Seoul, Ulsan, Pusan, Kwangju, Suwon, and Kunpo.

Deal a hard blow to the No Tae-u's military fascist dictatorship with the hardened fist of the working class, and keep fighting to crush the rascals' play of the three-party merger and their maneuvers for a long-term power!

Fight resolutely to the end in order to scrap the fascist evil laws, such as the "National Security Law" and the National Labor Relations Act, to abolish all organizations of harsh oppression, including "Kusadae," and to unconditionally release the labor activists and patriotic people who have been wrongfully arrested and imprisoned!

Keep fighting determinedly to ensure the right to a living and the three rights of labor, to legalize the "National Council of Labor Movements," and to win the freedom of its activities!

The South Korean workers should no longer tolerate today's miserable situation in South Korea, which is the only country in the world that does not celebrate May the First. Fight dynamically to celebrate May the First as a festive day for the working class in South Korea!

The South Korean workers' struggle for sovereignty and democracy must continue into the struggle for reunification of fatherland.

The hopeful 1990's is a decade of reunification. Let us struggle together, and at all costs, let us greet the historical day in the 1990's when the tragedy of national split is cleansed and when the north and the south become one nation!

Let us take down the concrete wall, which is a symbol of the split and confrontation, and let us fight and fight again altogether to realize liberal visits and a full-scale exchange between the north and the south!

The power of the working class rests with solidarity.

From the first day of its history, the working class has always held dear the solidarity when struggling against the capital, and has walked on the road of victory by depending on the power of solidarity.

The South Korean workers must realize the solidarity between the factories, between the branches and between the regions, and form a united front with peasants, youths and students, and the democratic organizations of the opposition. Then, launch a common struggle against the enemies of sovereignty, democracy and reunification!

Since 15 August, you have launched vigorously into the general strike of September and the people's struggle of October for the nation's reunification and independence and democracy. With this spirit and the fighting spirit of running with a box of explosives at the time of the Kwangju uprising, and with the fighting spirit of rising for the great struggle of workers in 1987, boldly launch a struggle of the masses for sovereignty, democracy and reunification!

We shall always remain with fighting workers in South Korea.

With victorious faith held high, the South Korean workers must keep fighting dynamically for a new world of sovereignty and democracy and for a reunified fatherland wherein the northern and southern workers can celebrate May the First together!

Both the victory and glory shall be with fighting workers in South Korea.

* College Students' Indoctrination Stressed

902C0226A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean8 May 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Do Indoctrination Work for College Students Commendably To Suit Their Characteristics"]

[Text] To do indoctrination work for college students commendably to suit their characteristics is one of the most important tasks before the SWYL [Socialist Workers Youth League] today.

College students are the future national cadres who will be shouldering the future of the revolution and the fatherland. College days are an important period in which their world view is being perfected. Therefore, to revolutionarily bring up the college students, strengthening ideological indoctrination work among them, is a vital question that holds sway over the future of the revolution and the rise or fall of the nation.

Thanks to the ideological indoctrination work commendably conducted in the past period for the college students under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the dear leader comrade, the ideomental state of our nation's college students is very good. No college students can hold a candle to our country's college students who are so ideomorally wholesome, pure, and unspoiled.

This is a great joy and pride of our party and people. SWYL organizations, by energetically launching the task among college students to raise their academic abilities and at the same time by further strengthening the ideological indoctrination work to suit the demands of the developing realities and solidly arming them with our party's revolutionary thought, must thoroughly bring them up into reliable national cadres with the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out: "SWYL and Juvenile Corps organizations must thoroughly arm the student youths and juveniles with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and go forward more commendably bringing them up as chuche-oriented revolutionaries fighting for the sake of the great leader, for the sake of the party and the people."

In order to bring up college students as the national cadres with the chuche revolutionary view firmly established, it is imperative above all to strengthen chuche ideology indoctrination among them. The chuche ideology is the most correct guiding thought for the revolution and construction, the unitary revolutionary world view our college students must hold. Only if the college students are thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology, can they hold the chuche ideology as a faith, think and act anytime anywhere in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, and go forward to carry on the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation until attainment.

The brilliant anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition established by the great leader is the historical root, the lifeblood of our revolution. Only if the college students, with indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition strengthened among them, are thoroughly armed with the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, can they live and struggle in the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit. SWYL organizations, strengthening indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among the college students, must make all college students strive to learn from the infinite faithfulness to the great leader held by the anti-Japanese fighters, their unflagging convictions of soul in the victory of the revolution, their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in carrying out the revolutionary assignment to the end overcoming any and all difficulties, and to embody them in work and life.

It is imperative to strengthen revolutionary indoctrination and class indoctrination among college students. Class indoctrination must be conducted not superficially but substantively and deeply in terms of principle so that the intrinsic nature of a given question will be understood correctly.

To strengthen indoctrination in socialist patriotism among college students is coming up as a very vital question. What is important here is making the superiority of our country's socialist system correctly understood. Our country's socialist system is a grateful social system which, feeding, clothing, and educating the rising generation, brings them up as the country's workers.

SWYL organizations, with concrete live data, must make the college students clearly understand that our country's socialist system is indeed the most superior social system in the world. In this way all students must be made to infinitely cherish and love the grateful socialist system of ours and strive to devotedly struggle, giving their all, in order to further consolidate and develop it.

The college students must be armed with the spirit of the nation first. SWYL organizations, by making college students deeply understand that ours is a resourceful nation with a long history and a splendored culture, that today under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the dear leader comrade ours is a people moving forward at the foremost front in the struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude for the masses of people, holding aloft the banner of the chuche ideology, must make them go forward positively struggling in order to thoroughly defend and add luster to the national dignity and glory with an intense pride and honor.

To conduct indoctrination work for college students in a manner consistent with their characteristics and their preparedness level is a crucial question influencing its success or failure.

The dear leader comrade early on gained a precious experience in conducting work with the college student youths, and recently, too, had epoch-making measures taken so as to go forward conducting work with the college students with a touch of even more freshness and vitality to suit the realistic demands of the developing realities.

SWYL organizations and functionaries, upholding the intent of the dear leader comrade, must go forward conducting the work of indoctrinating the college students with a touch of even more freshness and vitality.

SWYL organizations, in a manner consistent with the standards of the college students in possession of scientific knowledge, must above all organize a lot of events such as discussions and debates, questions and answers, contests in question and answer form, seminars, oratorical meetings, and youth forums. As for the lecturers for study and speech meetings, too, instead of solely using specific, designated ones, steps should be taken to use students and teachers with proper preparations, when considered appropriate, depending on the contents of the subject lecture matter and other relevant factors, and when considered necessary, lectures should also be organized inviting the functionaries of the relevant branches as lecturers.

Again, college SWYL organizations under the guidance of the relevant party organization must strive to draw on the college faculty for the necessary indoctrination materials which are consistent with the trend of the college students and also with their own situation.

At the same time, enlisting the services of responsible functionaries in many areas such as party organizations and administrative economic organs, efforts must be made to have the party policy explained in a timely manner among the college students and widely organize lectures and speeches which can help the students form their world view and acquire rich knowledge.

"College Student's Day" provides a good opportunity to conduct work with the college students in a manner consistent with their characteristics.

SWYL committees at all levels and college SWYL organizations must endeavor to briskly launch varied politico-ideological indoctrination work and physical culture and art activities on "College Student's Day" which is the third Sunday of each month, widely utilizing stadiums, gymnasiums, palaces, theaters, and halls.

For commendably conducting indoctrination work for the college students, it is important to solidly organize college SWYL organizations and enhance their role. College SWYL organizations, by becoming the master in command of the ideological indoctrination work for the college students and by organizing and conducting it responsibly as such, must live up to the expectations of the party.

* Indoctrinating Youth in Party History Urged

902C0211A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 3 May 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen Indoctrination To Make Youth and Students Deeply Understand Our Party's History"]

[Text] The revolution is advancing unceasingly. The more it advances, the more important becomes the task of indoctrination for youth, the master of the future. Our party always attaches great importance to the indoctrination of youth, leading it sagaciously to ensure that major efforts are directed to it.

Youth are the party's reserve force and the heirs of its cause. Therefore, what is always important in their indoctrination is to intensify the indoctrination about the party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

"We must above all further strengthen the indoctrination about the party among party members and the working people.

"To strengthen the indoctrination about the party among party members and the working people is of very important significance in bringing them up as true communists infinitely faithful to the party, and in carrying forward the revolutionary cause of our party generation after generation and to final consummation."

The indoctrination about the party confronts us as the most pressing demand today in the indoctrination of our youth who are to carry on the cause of our party. In this connection, it is particularly important to ensure that youth know the history of our party well.

To see that those who make revolution know the history of their party well is of important significance in preparing them as elements genuinely loyal to the party, and in having them defend the party's achievements steadfastly and fulfill the party's cause.

Our party is the tested general staff of the Korean revolution and the organizer and helmsman of all victories. It is a glorious party with a long history, a great party that has compiled brilliant achievements by leading the revolution and construction along the road of sure victory. Our party is a motherly party that holds itself fully accountable for the destiny of the people, bringing boundless happiness to them.

Our party, holding aloft the very banner of the great chuche ideology and braving the formidable storms of revolution, has charted the new road of anti-imperialist self-reliance, the socialist road. Its history is the history of struggle. By brilliantly embodying the chuche ideology and carrying out epochal reforms, it has highly enhanced the dignity and honor of our fatherland and people. Its history is a history of creation and construction.

Only by knowing its history well can one deeply comprehend the invincible might and greatness of our party that has been ever-victorious, staunchly defend its immortal achievements and actively devote himself to the fulfillment of the party cause.

Youth, who are the heirs of the revolutionary cause, are fellow travelers of our party forever. A fighting unit of the party that under the party leadership should carry forward generation after generation and bring to consummation the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader, that is what our youth are. Only by knowing our party's history well can they fulfill their mission admirably—the mission of carrying forward and completing the chuche revolutionary cause—upholding the party leadership with loyalty and forever sharing the fate with the party. The reason is that the chuche revolutionary cause can be carried forward and brought to consummation only under our party's leadership, and only through the process of expanding and developing what our party has achieved.

Today our youth are marching forward, holding aloft the slogan "Once the Party Decides, We Will Do It." This is a slogan of loyalty and of faith for our youth to carry with them in the great socialist march movement in the 1990's. In order to carry through this slogan thoroughly, among other things, it stands as an important requirement that they have a good understanding of the party history. The history is embroidered with the noble plans and decisions of the party that holds itself accountable for the destiny of our people; engraved in it are struggles to carry them out brilliantly in each period and each stage of development of the revolution. Only when youth know the history of the party well, they can powerfully demonstrate their might as the party vanguard in the solemn great march movement of the 1990's, carrying on the revolutionary spirit and struggle tradition of our people and their predecessors who have supported the party leadership with their loyalty.

Organizations of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] should firmly address the work of making youth deeply realize the history of our party as a major task of the ideological indoctrination program, putting great emphasis on it. By doing so, they will ensure that all the youth come to grasp the fact, in depth and with all their hearts, that our party has grown from a deep historical root, that it is the greatest party that came through a long, arduous revolutionary path, gaining abundant experiences on the way and making great achievements that will shine forever in history.

Above all, it is important to see that youth have the knowledge of the history of the founding of our party.

Our party is a new-type party of the working class, a chuche-oriented revolutionary party. Although it was formally founded in 1945, the struggle for founding began as early as when the great leader set out on the road of revolution and charted a new path of the Korean revolution.

The forming of the Down-With-Imperialism Union by the great leader marked the start of struggles for founding a new-type party, a chuche-oriented revolutionary party in our country different from parties that had existed. That was precisely the time when our party began taking its glorious root. Subsequently, the great leader formed the first party organization at Chialun and, based on it, went on to rapidly expand the organization. Also, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he continued to push the party-founding struggle nationwide in an increasingly comprehensive and substantial manner. In those days, the great leader trained numerous communist core elements, who were to form the party's organizational nucleus, thus firmly ensuring the purity and ideological unity of the communist ranks and laying a solid, masses-oriented foundation of the party. Thus, the organizational and ideological party foundations were laid and the brilliant revolutionary party tradition created in the midst of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Based on them, the party was founded immediately following liberation with no delay.

SWYL organizations must bring home to youth the history of the founding of our party, a new-type revolutionary party based on the firm organizational and ideological foundations that had been prepared through such prolonged, arduous struggles.

Also important in giving youth a good knowledge of the brilliant history of our party is to deeply inculcate them with the history of the party building, that is, how it consolidated its ranks organizationally and ideologically and how brilliantly it achieved the unity and solidarity of the masses of people.

The history of the building of our party has been that of a process of consolidating the party ranks organizationally and ideologically. Most important in that process has been to thoroughly install the party's unitary ideological system.

Upon its founding, our party put forth the instituting of the unitary ideological system as the basic line of the party building and has since waged positive struggles to carry it out. Among the major struggles it waged to institute the unitary ideological system were those to establish chuche and to oppose all kinds of sectarian elements including factionalism. Through these struggles, the whole party was dyed in one color, the color of the chuche ideology, and the leader's unitary leadership was thoroughly realized over the whole party; the ideological and conscientious unity and the solidarity of the party centering on the leader and based on the chuche ideology thus emerged as a firm reality. This was the most precious gain made in the struggles for the party building.

SWYL organizations must fully acquaint youth with this fact.

Especially, they must ensure that youth clearly understand the history of the party struggle against factionalism and all kinds of opportunism, and that they firmly arm themselves with the party's experience in the struggle against factionalism and continue to defend and defend staunchly the unity and solidarity of the party in any adversity generation after generation.

Our party not only achieved the impregnable unity and solidarity of its ranks but also strengthened its kindred ties with the masses of people to brilliantly realize the unity and solidarity of all the people. Youth should be fully acquainted with this fact. For the unity of the party and the people, our party has been putting great emphasis on consolidating the mass organizations, its auxiliaries, and on increasing their functions and roles ceaselessly.

Especially, it organized the Democratic Youth League as a mass youth organization by banding youth of all strata in a single body, then strengthening and developing it into SWYL. This was an event of important significance in the resolution of the question of youth. In our country today, the unified development of the youth movement is firmly guaranteed and all the youth, rallying around the party and the leader in one mind, are carrying forward the chuche revolutionary cause in a reliable manner under the party leadership. This proud reality is the precious fruition of the leadership of our party that brilliantly solved the question of youth in each stage of the developing revolution. SWYL organizations should make youth clearly understand it so that they deeply cherish the pride and confidence as the Korean youth led by the great party.

In indoctrinating youth in the history of our party, it is necessary to help them develop a good understanding especially about the party leadership that brought the broad masses into a firm unity by doing well the work with the masses of all strata including workers, peasants and the working intellectuals.

It is particularly important to fully acquaint the young intellectuals including college students with the history of our party that solved the question of intellectuals most correctly.

How intellectuals are perceived in a revolutionary struggle is one of the important problems arising in defining the motive power of the revolution and organizing the revolutionary forces.

The great leader, seeing intellectuals as a motive force of our revolution the same way as he saw workers and peasants from the first days he embarked on the revolutionary struggle, worked with patriotic youth, students and intellectuals who opposed imperialism and feudal forces, winning them over to the revolutionary side, and into firm solidarity with it.

When founding the party following liberation, the great leader ordered a writing brush included in the party emblem along with a hammer and a sickle, and it was because he viewed not only workers and peasants but also intellectuals as the motive force of the revolution.

Since the first days of its building of a new society, our party has put great emphasis on doing well the work with all the intellectuals, including elders who had served the old society, always loving them and respecting them endlessly. Our party harbors no discrimination even against intellectuals with propertied-class backgrounds but embraces them in its great bosom of love, looking after them, bringing them up, indoctrinating and remolding them, and taking them along toward a communist future. This is one of the instances clearly showing how much the human rights of every person are respected in our country in the workers party era.

Therefore, all the intellectuals including elderly ones have followed our party faithfully and wholeheartedly, fighting in the interest of the revolution in its bosom. Thus, in our country, the question of the intellectual's double character was completely resolved a long time ago.

With respect to what the hammer, sickle and the writing brush in the party emblem symbolize, SWYL organizations must see to it that youth fully comprehend the history of our party which consistently has provided sagacious leadership for doing well the work with intellectuals, perceiving them as a motive force of the revolution. By doing so, they must ensure that all the youth, including young intellectuals, find their confidence in victory in the sagacious leadership of our party, follow the party faithfully and fight on staunchly for the consummation of the chuche cause.

SWYL organizations should also make youth clearly understand the history of our party which, in each period and stage of the revolution, set forth a correct line and policy and carried it through with consistency, leading the revolution and construction on the road of sure victory.

The party line and policy represent the most correct strategy and tactics of the revolution and construction. It is the guiding principle of struggle. Our party works out all its lines and policies thoroughly on the basis of its faith and independent judgment and in a way that suits circumstances surrounding our country. And once a line and policy is made, it implements it with tenacity and consistency.

Bearing vivid testimony to it are the facts that our party solved the question of political ruling power in our country most brilliantly and, while treading an unknown path for the first time, carried out two social revolutions successfully over a short period of time, and that today it is forging ahead consistently and tenaciously with the convert-the-whole-society-to-the-chuche-ideology line and the three-revolutions line, the guideline on strengthening the party and enhancing the party's leadership role, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, and the Taean work system.

Our revolution continued to advance along the road of sure victory without the slightest tilting or vacillating even in the midst of a historical maelstrom that could sway the destiny of a revolution. The fundamental factor that enabled it to do so was none other than the sagacious leadership of our party that put forth the chuche-oriented lines and policies from its independent position and implemented them consistently.

SWYL organizations must see to it that youth have a correct understanding of the history of this party leadership, that they are fully aware of the correctness of our party's consistent, chuche-oriented line and policy, and that they further enhance their role as the spearhead and the shock brigade in the struggle to defend and implement it resolutely.

The glorious history of the party is created by the leader's unsurpassed leadership. The history of our party that has led our revolution along the road of victory is precisely the history of the sagacious leadership of our great leader, which now shines even more with the tested leadership of the dear comrade leader.

Therefore, it is important to see to it that the work of indoctrinating youth in the history of our party is conducted in close combination with the work to have them grasp the greatness of the ideology and theory and the leadership of our great leader and the dear comrade leader.

SWYL organizations should also address firmly the work of making youth comprehend the history of our party as part of the indoctrination in the chuche ideology, conduct in depth in terms of principle and, at the same time, carry it out in a substantive manner by linking it with historical materials and current realities and by using various forms and methods.

To ensure that youth know the history of our party well is of important significance in having them cherish deeply the pride and confidence as the youth led by our great party with the great tradition and the great history, in preparing them firmly as the true vanguard of the party, and in ensuring that they protect and defend our party resolutely, uphold the party leadership and carry forward the chuche revolutionary cause faithfully.

Boundless is the future of our party with its great tradition and great history. We are heading for an even brighter future under the party leadership.

Fully recognizing how important it is in the indoctrination of youth to make them know the history of our party well, SWYL organizations must intensify this work ceaselessly and thereby further strengthen our youth ranks as the young vanguard ranks of loyalty for the party.

Choe Tae-pok Addresses Commemorative Meeting

SK3007234590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Pyongyang commemorated the 40th anniversary of the death of Choe Chun-kuk, a communist revolutionary fighter, on July 30.

The memorial meeting was attended by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Chang Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, and others.

Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, delivered a memorial address.

Noting that anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Choe Chun- kuk was a genuine communist revolutionary who had devoted his life to the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the speaker said:

Choe Chun-kuk, born as the son of a poor peasant in Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, on September 6, 1914, joined the anti-Japanese people's guerrillas in the spring of 1932 and grew up to be a competent military commander, political worker of the glorious Korean people's revolutionary Army under the meticulous guidance and the warm love of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He left brilliant exploits in the Korean people's glorious history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by displaying unrivalled heroism and performing feats in the van of the struggle to implement the revolutionary lines and strategical and tactical policies laid down by Comrade Kim Il-song in the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the period of building a new society after the country was liberated, he devotedly worked for founding the regular Armed Forces, upholding the line of building the party, the country and the Army laid down by the great leader. In those days of the fatherland liberation war fought against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, he made a contribution to the victory of the war by dedicating his all to implementing the operational intention of comrade supreme commander as the commander of a combined unit of the Korean people's Army [KPA].

On July 30, 1950, he died a heroic death in the battle to liberate Andong during the advance of the KPA southward to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

His was not only the life of faithful revolutionary soldier who had devoted his all to the party and the leader, the country and the people, holding in high esteem respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution but also the life of a staunch communist revolutionary who demonstrated the inflexible revolutionary mettle and heroic feats on the sacred struggle to carry out the Korean people's cause of anti-imperialist independence, Choe Tae-pok said, and stressed:

We should bring about a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of the socialist construction, surmounting difficulties in the spirit of devoted service for people and in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle like the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners, and thus make the socialist motherland of chuche richer and more powerful and bring into full play the superiority of the socialist system in our country in which an independent and creative life of the people is in full bloom.

NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article entitled "Communist Revolutionary Boundless Loyal to Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" to the death anniversary of Choe Chun-kuk.

Cultural Program on Wearing Shorts in Summer

SK2007013390

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Television Service in Korean at 1152 GMT on 13 July carries an eight-minute report entitled "Short Pants Are Good for Men in the Summer Season" under the "Hour for Social and Cultural Life" program. The report begins with several shots of men walking on Pyongyang streets in Bermuda shorts. The film then shows a man and woman seated on a bench with the man using a fan and the woman wiping her forehead as female announcer says: Summer in our country is very hot.

The film then shows several women and a child in sleeveless dresses as announcer says: Just like collarless and sleeveless dresses for women are good, shorts will enable men to feel cool and athletic.

Announcer adds: Men can wear shorts to work and at leisure.

Film continues with more shots of apparent male models in shorts in various poses. Announcer says: Wearing shorts in the summer is economical, as it takes about 120 centimeters of material to make a pair of trousers but only about 60 centimeters to make shorts.

The "Hour for Social and Cultural Life" program has been a regular feature on Pyongyang television for a number of years and primarily covers workers' lifestyles. Past reports covered under this program included such titles as "Etiquette at a Theater," "Youth With No Manners," "Proper Summer Attire," "Standing in Line at a Bus Stop," and "Obeying Traffic Laws."

First Antarctic Expeditionary Team Returns

SK2807102390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—The first Antarctic expeditionary team of Korea which left here on January 11, returned home Friday after its successful expedition.

The team was accorded a warm welcome from scientists, technicians and working people in the city.

Director of the hydro-meteorological service Yi Kon-il and other officials concerned met the expeditionary team.

Anniversary of Great Fatherland 'Victory' Marked

SK2707104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA)—Papers here Friday come out with editorials on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial says:

The Korean people humbled the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being "the strongest" in the world, shattered to smithereens the myth of their "mightiness", brought about the beginning of decline for them and opened a new era of the national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist, anti- U.S. struggle.

The Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war proved the truth that the people and their armed forces who fight as one united as firm as rock behind the revolutionary party under the wise guidance of the great leader are invincible.

The victory won by the Korean people was a shining victory of the great military idea and outstanding military art of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a powerful demonstration of the invincible vitality of our social system under which the popular masses have become masters of the state and society, and its genuine superiority.

The Korean people's just struggle enjoyed strong international support.

The fraternal Chinese people dispatched volunteers to help the Korean people with blood, the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries supported them materially and morally and broad segments of people of the world conducted a powerful movement for solidarity with the Korean people. The Korean people keep them in memory all the time.

Nearly 40 years have elapsed since the ceasefire on the Korean peninsula. But the Korean nation is still undergoing the tragedy of division and exposed to the danger of war.

The editorial quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"Proceeding from their noble mission for the destiny of our nation and the cause of world peace, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward reasonable proposals to ease tension created on the Korean peninsula and resolve the question of Korea's reunification peacefully and are making sincere efforts for their materialization."

It is the consistent stand and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve its peace and peaceful reunification, the editorial says, and continues:

In order to relax tension on the Korean peninsula and create a peaceful atmosphere for national reunification it is imperative to adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea, as we have repeatedly asserted.

The South Korean authorities should get rid of the chronic bad habit of fearing and avoiding disarmament and show an affirmative response to our new disarmament proposal at an early date if their talk about "peace" and "unification" is true.

The United States should stop egging the South Korean puppets on to confrontation and division contrary to the demand of our people and the trend of the time, and take a practical step to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, not making a mockery of public opinion at home and abroad with deceptive "cutback". To this end it should come out to the tripartite talks or DPRK-U.S. talks which we have repeatedly demanded.

The South Korean authorities should not talk about "opening" and "travel" peddling the deceptive "proposal for inter-Korean exchanges of people", but move to remove the concrete wall, abolish the "National Security Law" and realize free travel and complete opening between the North and the South in active response to our proposal. They should, at the same time, stop playing tricks to foil the August 15 Pan-National Rally, clamouring about "participation by people of all walks of life".

For the present we should struggle for the frustration of the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists on the basis of the three principles of national reunification, the abolishment of the "National Security Law" and the release of the arrested persons who visited the North in conformity with the intrinsic demand of the Pan-National Rally and thus successfully ensure the rally.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an editorial captioned "Let Us Remove Danger of War From the Korean Peninsula and Achieve Durable Peace and Cause of Reunification."

Mt. Taesong Turned Into Recreation Facility

SK3107003590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—Mt. Taesong, known as one of the "eight scenic spots of Pyongyang" has been better arranged as a recreation center for the people.

Completed early in November last year was a project of pumping water of the River Taedong up to a mountain peak 220 meters above sea level and letting it stream down the valley, presenting waterfalls.

In this course all the 99 ponds on the mountain about which many legends have gathered have been rehabilitated to their original state. Now they are always filled with clear water.

Roads extending several dozen ri have been paved up the ridge of the mountain.

Four small electric power stations of strange shapes and pavilions have made their appearance along the waterway extending more than 12 kilometres.

After the reconstruction of the holiday resort with water flowing down the valley, more working people of the capital city go there to enjoy the scenery.

Situated northeast of Pyongyang, Mt. Taesong occupies an area of more than 2,000 hectares. And it is 270 metres high. It has six peaks each with a pavilion. There is a 16 kilometre long loopline road with hundreds of paths stretching out to link one peak with another.

There are a zoo with several thousands animals of hundreds of kinds, a botanical garden with 2,000-odd species of plants and a fun fair with an accommodating capacity of more than 26,900 people as well as lakes available for boating and a swimming pool.

Mt. Taesong abounds in historic remains belonging to the Koguryo Dynasty (277 B.C.-668 A.D.) there the visitors find site of the Anhak royal palace of the dynasty, old walls and tombs.

A cemetery of fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters is situated on the mountain. And a large number of slogan-bearing trees of the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle have been discovered in recent years, adding to its significance not only as holiday resort but also as historical site. A daily growing number of working people visit Mt. Taesong.

Great Successes in Architectural Design Praised

SK2807101090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)—A message of thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was recently conveyed to the University of Construction and Building Materials which has registered great successes in the architectural designing of major objects.

In the last ten years, the university has produced more than 100 excellent architectural designs, 40 of which have been materialized.

Scores of designs for the swimming gymnasium in Chongchun Street, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Central Youth Hall and other buildings have all been assessed as masterpieces.

Most attractive among home and foreign experts are the grand people's study house national in style and socialist in content and the Mangyongdae school children's palace of peculiar style representing the happy life of school children who are growing with nothing more to desire in the bosom of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Ham Ui-yon, people's scientist and labour hero, drew up these two architectural designs.

He has made a distinguished contribution to the development of the nation's architecture by successfully solving a lot of scientific and technological problems arising in the designing of buildings.

In the course of producing more than 100 architectural designs and materializing part of them, the university invented ten odd advanced building methods including a new method of using movable frames and obtained light mixing materials.

In this period, 88 teachers and researchers of the university received degrees and titles, among them 14 professorship and 8 doctorate.

Several dozen valuable research subjects have been completed and introduced by students.

In recent years, Kang Chang-mo, a student of the architectural engineering faculty, invented a new acid- proof, corrosion-proof paint which prevents the corrosion of steel plate.

Students of the university were all well received when they participated in an international symposium of students of construction held in Moscow in January this year.

Chang Kil-song, a student of the construction engineering faculty, was highly praised by experts for drawing details of the lay of the land with a computer.

Finance Minister Attends Savings Clerks Meeting

SK3007044590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—A national meeting of savings clerks was held here on July 28 and 29.

The meeting was attended by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, and other officials concerned and savings clerks from all over the country.

The meeting summed up the successes of the all-people savings movement which has been vigorously conducted under the party's policy and discussed future tasks to effect a new change in the popular savings work to help step up the general march of the 1990s.

President of the Central Bank Chong Song-taek made a report and then many others took the floor at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers were unanimous in stressing that lottery savings should be organized more briskly on the principle of properly combining the state interests with people's interests and the premium system for savings must be effected in a correct way to continuously expand and develop the savings.

A letter of pledge was adopted there.

Modern Mining Equipment 'Enormous Benefit'

SK3007022390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)—The large-sized mining equipment supplemented to the Musan mining complex, a major iron headings producer of Korea, are making their enormous benefit felt with the building capacity increasing 30 percent, the tunneling capacity 60 percent and the transport capacity 70 percent above last year.

As a result several hundred (thousand) more tons of iron headings were produced in the first half of the year than in the corresponding period last year.

Korea is largely increasing investments in this complex for the increase of the iron headings production capacity to ten million tons at present and 15 million tons in the future.

Large-sized mining equipment whose capacity is equal to the existing major equipment was supplied to complex last year.

The miners of the complex assembled more than 100 revolving deep-boring machines, excavators, trucks and other large-sized machines and equipment in a short time, which were quick to show results.

More new equipment are now being assembled at the complex.

Coal Output Increases Compared With Last Year

SK2607152490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA)—A powerful drive for the increased coal production is now going on at the coal mines of Korea.

Coal is used as the main fuel and raw material for industry in Korea.

The state defined the coal industry as the domain to lead other fields of the national economy and is directing a big effort to its development.

This year, too, investment in the field greatly increased.

The output went up 15 per cent at the coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry in the first half of the year over the corresponding period of last year.

In the same period the plan for capital tunnelling was overfulfilled by 15 per cent, preparatory tunnelling by 17 per cent and pit concreting by 45.7 per cent.

A steady boost of coal production at the coal mines in July, too, is attributable to the fact that they gave a definite precedence to tunnelling and earth-scraping and sufficiently created reserve cutting faces.

Coal mines under the general bureau for the northern district coal industry raised the coal output per a cutting face 1.2 times by improving the technical control of more than 80 faces and introducing a rational cutting method. As a result, one million more tons of coal were produced in the first six months of the year than that in the same period of the previous year.

In the same period 0.6 million tons of coal were produced outside the plan at the coal mines in South Pyongan Province.

In this period the Sunchon district coal mining complex turned out 259,000 tons of coal outside quota by additionally securing 30 odd promising cutting faces and making an effective use of the mining equipment.

The workers in this field are pushing ahead with the construction of coal mines under a long-term plan, while boosting the coal production.

Many coal mines and pits with a production capacity of millions of tons are expected to be commissioned this year alone.

South Korea

More on North Rejection of Pan-National Talks

Article Assesses Rejection

SK2807082690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jul 90 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Sung-yong]

[Text] In the 24 July statement by a spokesman for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea rejected all the proposals stated at a joint news conference by our side's ministers of National Unification Board, national defense, and justice.

In this statement, North Korea rejected our side's proposals for holding contacts on 27 July between persons in authority in judiciary affairs and between persons concerned with national defense. Concerning the participants in the Panmunjom "pannational rally," North Korea also said that "this issue has already been decided on." In this way, North Korea made clear its intention of limiting participants from the South Korean side to the National Democratic Alliance [Chonminnyon], the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], and other dissident organizations.

Prior to this, in the 21 July letter to the South, North Korea also rejected our side's proposal for holding a working-level governmental contact on 30 July to discuss the issue of a "grand national exchange." Instead, North Korea reiterated its previous stand of discussing free travel in a "consultative conference of authorities, political parties, and organizations" and proposed preliminary contact on 27 July in Panmunjom to discuss this issue.

In a series of proposals to the North, our side launched frontal attacks on North Korea's propaganda offensives. North Korea made the above response in an effort to prevent our proposal for a national exchange from becoming an issue at home and abroad and to "throw a cold blanket" on our proposal.

Our side advanced the 23 July proposal, not expecting the justice and national defense ministers' talk to be held easily. Rather, we intended to remove an obstacle, that is, "preconditions for free travel," which North Korea has stated as part of its propaganda offensive. Therefore, it is true that we did not expect much from North Korea.

Under these circumstances, North-South relations will in the future lead to serious disputes over participants in the pan-national rally. This is because, as was said in the 23 July news conference, our government is of the opinion that all the social organizations in South Korea must be allowed to participate in the rally and that North Korea strongly rejects our opinion. Our government adds that "this is an act designed to frustrate the rally itself."

In the 24 July statement, North Korea said, "The South Korean ruling bunch is trying to send 'gangsters' to a banquet at another person's house in order to turn the banquet table upside down." The fact that North Korea used this low-class expression shows that it has been cornered. It is concluded that it was difficult for North Korea to logically refute every point of our proposals that were advanced during the joint news conference of the three ministers. In a word, North Korea assumed the attitude of a spectator to a situation in which the pan-national rally may "change" from an arena of political propaganda to an arena of "grand national exchange."

In response to North Korea's opinion, the Chonminnyon says that "The promotion headquarters of the pan-national rally will be formed not by specific organizations but by all the countrymen from every social strata" and stresses that the door to the rally must be wide open.

This issue will be again discussed at the 26 July preliminary talks among the delegations of the three parties—North and South Korea and overseas compatriots—in Seoul. Still, this appears to remain a controversial topic until the Panmunjom rally is held.

Regarding the issue of the "concrete wall," the North Korean side insisted that "the concrete wall exists only in South Korea" and rejected our side's proposal for joint inspection. Nevertheless, it expressed its willingness to discuss this issue at the 27 July preliminary contact for a "political consultative conference," a contact that they proposed. This can be construed as willingness to discuss all of our proposals for free mutual visits only within the framework of a "consultative conference."

Originally, during his New Year's speech last January, Kim Il-song proposed a "consultative conference" in order to realize "total opening up and free mutual visits." This is a "joint meeting" to be jointly attended by the governments, political parties, and social organizations. North Korea advanced this proposal as part of its "united front tactics." However, it has recently used this proposal as a means to counter our side's proposal offensives. North Korea has done so from the judgment that our side, which adheres to the principle of a single channel of North-South dialogue, will not be able to accept its proposal for a consultative conference.

In response to our proposal for discussing not only the issue of abolishing the National Security Law and releasing those who secretly visited North Korea but also the issue of North Korea's law concerning security and the issue of ideological criminals, the North Korean side stressed: "We have no such law, and there is no patriotic figure for reunification under arrest or detention." North Korea said that they "do not need North-South talks of persons in authority on judiciary affairs in the first place." In this way, it refrains from exposing its internal problems."

Some observers worry that such a "positive response" on our side may have a negative influence upon the September high-level talks.

However, officials in the government pointed out that North Korea is not in a position to fail to come to the high-level talks, due to the change in the situation at home and abroad, and added: "Our positive response at this time may remove in advance problems that may crop up in the high-level talks."

Nevertheless, how the 15 August pan-national rally in Panmunjom goes, will have a significant influence upon North-South relations in the future.

Editorial on North, Chonminnyon

SK2807105990 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Jul 90 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korea's Mistake—Give Up 'Premeditated Fault-Finding' and Maneuvers To Stir Up the South"]

[Text] We waited for the North Korean delegation, which had said that it would come to Seoul to attend the second preliminary talks for the pan-national rally. However, it returned home after waiting in Panmunjom. It is again babbling over the "radio" that if the conditions in which the National Democratic Alliance [Chonminnyon] will choose the site of talks and accommodations and will escort it are accepted, then it will come.

This is preposterous. We welcomed the planned visit to Seoul by the North Korean delegates in the belief that, when North and South Korean delegates could each visit Seoul and Pyongyang, a turning point could be achieved in the progress of national exchanges. Also, it was noteworthy that the National Unification Board and the Chonminnyon reached an understanding, which is a development in South-South dialogue. However, what took place after all reduced our expectations and again reminded us of the fact that as far as North-South relations are concerned, we should not jump to conclusions too easily.

We must regain our presence of mind. If the North Korean delegates come to Seoul, all the people will carefully pay attention to what they say and do. The same is true with the Chonminnyon. We could not help but be surprised to hear the Chonminnyon say that, because of the premeditated scheme by the authorities, the North Korean delegates returned home after waiting in Panmunjom. Therefore, we would like to ask this question: "Whom do you, the Chonminnyon, represent?"

Of course, the measures taken by the authorities were not absolutely correct. The government made the concession of assisting the preliminary talks from the sidelines. Then, it should have known how important South-South dialogue is and should have made efforts to consult sufficiently with the Chonminnyon. The relevant authorities neglected this task. Nevertheless, the government cannot be held fully responsible for what happened in Panmunjom. This is because people from the North must carry out their activities in the South under the escort of the responsible authorities of the South and must abide by the South's order and vice versa. The authorities of the North and South have established this as a customary practice.

We can guess the true reason why the North Korean delegates returned. The first reason is that the South Korean situation was different from what they had thought. In particular, they were sensitive about the Chonminnyon's decision to allow 58 organizations in South Korea, including right-wing organizations, to participate in the pan-national rally. The second reason is that they had to take precautions against anything that may force North Korea to open up. Another important reason is that they had to prevent any situation that may threaten their so-called united front strategy. They are trying to use a home-grown mass movement in South Korea as a means to carry out their united front strategy. No doubt, they are using the pan-national rally toward that end, too.

An issue must be made clear at this time. The representatives of overseas compatriots who are jointly promoting the pan-national rally must make clear whether or not they are pro-North and anti-ROK. Antigovernment people and antiestablishment people can exist at home, and antigovernment people and anti-ROK people can exist overseas. Our establishment, like any other establishment, has its defects. However, while making reformist efforts to correct these defects, 40 million compatriots are living in an establishment called the ROK. Is it all right for those people to brand a majority of our people as antireunification forces simply because they assume a cautious attitude toward reckless discussions on reunification during which even the establishment and the state are negated and opposed? The so-called "national democratic movement" will meet with serious tragedy if it does not differentiate anti-ROK, pro-Kim Il-song forces from antigovernment forces. How can it call its dialogue purely civilian-level dialogue, even though it is trying to meet civilians who are proxies of the government?

We would like to give some advice to the North Korean delegates. It is their freedom to come to Seoul or return after waiting in Panmunjom. However, in view of the future of North-South relations, significance must be attached to past practices. The propaganda at home that they could not come to Seoul because the South blocked them is nothing but deception.

South Korea is a diverse society. People are free to oppose, and a variety of opinions are voiced in a disorderly fashion. They must not misjudge this situation. Do not threaten North-South dialogue, our national hope, the way they did in Panmunjom.

Seoul Regrets Rejection

SK2707130890 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea Friday charged North Korea with trying to make the truce village of Panmunjom a"scene of political propagandizing" once again and asked the North to respect agreements made between the two sides under any circumstances.

Choe Pyung-po, spokesman of the National Unification Board, said in a statement that the South Korean Government will, however, continue to render support so that the proposed pan-national rally become an opportunity for the promotion of inter-Korean exchanges of people and improvement of the relations between the two sides. His statement came a few hours after the North Korean delegates to a Seoul meeting for preparing the Aug. 15 unification rally finally gave up their cross-border journey to the South.

Reminding that the North's delegation returned to the North without showing any change in their previous attitude, Choe said that the South Korean side cannot but be suspicious about whether the North Korean side really has an intention to realize the pan-national rally.

The preparatory meeting, which was supposed to be attended also by five North Korean delegates, was held in Seoul Thursday through Friday with only two groups of representatives, one from Chonminnyon, an umbrella dissident organization in South Korea and the Seoul-side organizer of the rally, and the other from overseas Korean communities, attending. The North Korean delegates boycotted the preliminary meeting demanding that the South Korean Government keep its hands off from the preparatory meeting.

If North Korea had wanted to participate in the meeting on Friday, it could do so by simply accepting the initial agreement worked out by the liaison officials of the two sides on Thursday morning, the statement said.

The North Korean side agreed in the first liaison officials' contact Thursday morning to the South Korean Government's plan to provide transportation and accommodation arrangements to the North Korean visitors.

Pyongyang abruptly changed its attitude later that day and refused to let its citizens be escorted by the government officials in Seoul and demanded that the meeting be held at Christian Academy House in northern Seoul in accordance with the original plan of Chonminnyon.

The South Korean Government proposed that the meeting's venue be moved to Intercontinental Hotel in southern Seoul for reasons of security and Chonminnyon later acquiesced it.

Opposition Regrets Rejection

SK2807010390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] The opposition parties issued statements yesterday expressing regret over the deadlocked preparatory talks for the Aug. 15 "pannational rally."

Chang Yong-tal, deputy spokesman for the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, said that it is a shame to abort the meeting between south and north Korean delegates simply because of conflicting views on the venue of the scheduled preparatory talks. "We can hardly understand why the north Korean delegates refused to cross the border despite the fact that Chonminnyon later agreed on the site of the meeting through consultations with the government," Chang said.

The splinter Democratic Party [DP] also expressed regret over the aborted meeting in Seoul Thursday while calling on the government to redouble its efforts to open dialogue between the diverse elements in the two parts of the divided country.

Chang Sok-hwa, spokesman for the DP, said that the government should take proper steps to develop the preparatory talks into a full-dress meeting in the near future.

The nascent People's Party took issue with the government's intervention in the preparatory talks, which it said should be handled by non-governmental organizations.

The government's action in connection with the venue and format of the meeting is to blame for the failure of the meeting, it said.

North Invites Chonminnyon 30, 31 Jul

SK2807071190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—North Korea proposed Saturday that the third planning session for the Aug. 15 unification rally be held in Pyongyang on July 30-31.

In a letter to the South Korean dissident organization Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), the North Korean rally preparatory committee said the session should be held soon because the rally is only a short while away. South Korea's Pyongyang watcher, Naewoe Press, said the letter was read in a broadcast by North Korean radio.

It was announced Friday by Chonminnyon and representatives of overseas Koreans that the third session would be held on Aug. 6 in Pyongyang. The two groups decided the date without consulting the North, whose delegates to the second planning session were unable to attend the meeting in Seoul.

The North Koreans had agreed to attend the July 26-27 meeting but did not cross the border because the South Korean Government tried to change the venue from Christian Academy House to the Inter-Continental Hotel and to give them government guides.

Saturday's letter said Chonminnyon members and representatives of overseas Koreans were welcome to travel to Pyongyang through Panmunjom. "No complicated procedures or paperwork will be necessary. We don't intend to make any conditions. We guarantee the security of the visitors," it said, according to Naewoe Press.

The North blamed the South Korean government's "disruptive maneuvers" for the failure of Thursday's border crossing.

Government Rejects Proposal

SK2807072490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has virtually rejected a North Korean proposal that the third planning session for the Aug. 15 unification rally be held in Pyongyang on July 30-31.

"The government position is that we will not allow a South Korean delegation to visit North Korea to attend the meeting so long as it does not muster people from a wide range of social strata," Vice Unification Minister Song Han-ho announced Saturday.

If the dissident organization Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements), the South Korean co-organizer of the rally in the truce village of Panmunjom, forms a delegation comprising only its members, the government will not give them permission to visit North Korea.

"Even if the South Korean delegation musters people from various social strata, the government may not allow it to visit the North unless an agreement between the two governments on a guarantee of the safety of the delegates has been reached," Song said.

The vice minister said the Panmunjom rally should be a "pure gathering" that can help improve inter-Korean relations by building mutual confidence and understanding. "Participants should not be limited to specific individuals or groups. The rally should be open to people from any social strata," Song said.

The North Korean organizing committee, in a letter to Chonminnyon read on North Korean radio, said the planning session should be held soon because the rally is only a short while away.

In the second planning session in Seoul Friday, Chonminnyon and representatives of overseas Koreans decided to hold the third session on Aug. 6 in Pyongyang. Five North Korean delegates were absent as they failed to cross the border into the South due to a disagreement on procedural matters.

Chonminnyon Rejects Proposal

SK2807122890 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Chonminnyon, the South Korean co-organizer of the Aug. 15 pan-national rally Saturday rejected a North Korean proposal that the third preliminary meeting for the rally be held in Pyongyang on July 30-31 instead of Aug. 6, decided in the second meeting in Seoul Friday in the absence of North Korean delegates.

Chonminnyon (National Alliance of Democratic Movements), the South's largest dissident organization, said in a comment that there will be no change in the date for the third planning session agreed between the delegates of Chonminnyon and overseas Koreans.

Five North Korean delegates were to attend the Seoul meeting but they refused to cross the border into the South due to disagreement on escorts and venue.

On the South Korean Unification Board's plan to ban the Chonminnyon delegates' trip to North Korea unless the delegation include people from other than Chonminnyon, the dissident group said that they had no plan to change the delegates.

Vice Unification Minister Song Han-ho said Saturday that if Chonminnyon forms a delegation comprising only its members, the government will not give them permission to visit North Korea. "The government's position is that we will not allow a South Korean delegation to visit North Korea to attend the meeting so long as it does not muster people from a wide range of social strata," the vice minister said.

The dissident group said that it has no intention to change the delegates because the six-member delegates were selected after careful consideration and because there is not sufficient time to change the delegates.

Scientists Invite Northerners

SK2807014590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—Amid a baffling inter-Korean planning session for a pan-national rally, scientists in South Korea have invited their Northern counterparts to journey South for a discussion on cooperation.

"We invite the North's scientific and technological people, including the chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, to visit the South Aug. 13-17, or any other time they wish," the scientists said Saturday.

They said their compatriots could look at scientific and technological facilities and discuss ways to cooperate.

Calling for technological cooperation between South and North Korea, they proposed swapping information on meteorology, marine and mineral resources development, and agricultural technology.

The South Korean scientists said they want to visit the North if their invitation is rejected.

Kim Chong-pil Against Rally

SK2907031690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 90 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Stubborn Conservative"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, a co-chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], has proved himself again to be a stubborn conservative. To his eyes, the latest development in inter-Korean relations is rather dangerous.

The retired army general, who was a core member of the May 16 Military Revolution in 1961, strongly warned against what he termed "rash acts in coping with South-North dialogue." During a meeting with members of the Korean Medical Doctors Association at a downtown hotel, Kim contended that "we act too recklessly like a surprised rabbit."

Apparently warning of the North Korean scheme to split national opinion in the South through the socalled "pan-national rally," Kim said, "As long as I remain in the DLP, I will not condone our party's acting thoughtlessly in handling inter-Korean problems." "There must be no one who does not wish for national unification among our people. But, we have not to incur confusion on ourselves (trapped by the North's tactics)," he said. "What is coming and going rashly these days is something like bubbles, so even if (the pan-national rally) were realized, it would bring about a big misfortune," the DLP leader said. Then, he indicated that he had no ambition to seize post-President No Tae-u power. "I will render what little service I can do for our leader, whoever he may be, if he helps our people dream a better dream."

Meeting Failure Called 'Shame'

SK2907040390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 90 p 2

["News in Review" by political editor Chong Un-pong: "S-N Bickering Over Visit Arrangements Evokes Ridicule"]

[Text] President No Tae-u is out of town, taking a rest at his summer resort. Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun is on an overseas visit. The National Assembly is incapacitated by the mass resignation of all the lawmakers of the opposition parties.

In this seeming vacuum, five North Korean "civilians" were to cross the border for a meeting in Seoul to prepare for a joint unification rally in Panmunjom on Aug. 15. Because of the unexpected last-minute disagreement on "trifling" matters, the awaited border crossing was called off.

The North side clings to the position that the five delegates should be accommodated at Academy House as designated by their host Chonminnyon, the National Alliance of Democratic Movement. But, the South Korean government denied them entry. The reason was security concerns. The South side argued that the five Northerners should lodge at the luxurious Inter-Continental Hotel it offered.

All of these matters are seen as trifling to many, raising doubts if the authorities both in South and North Korea have ever been serious when making proposals to each other. There have been a spate of proposals and counter proposals, which led to derisive criticism by the foreign media. At the rupture of the Panmunjom meeting over the arrangement of the visit, foreign media took a poke at both South and North. Some articles said the two warring sides are engrossed in propaganda campaign, making proposals and counter proposals.

The game goes. The one side makes a proposal and then the other side makes a counterproposal. When the counterproposal is counterproposed, the other side lists preconditions that are unacceptable.

President No made a stunning border opening measure for about five days around Liberation Day on Aug. 15. But the proposal, which is not only practical but realistic if put into action, the North side lost no time in surrounding with impossible preconditions.

The North side listed three preconditions that assure rejection from the South. They are the abolition of the National Security Law, usually applicable to people helping the cause of North Korea. Two others are the demolition of so-called "concrete-wall" and the release of people behind bars for violation of the law. As to the concrete wall, there is no such wall banning border crossing like the Berlin Wall. In reality, there is only anti-tank trap, which North Korea also has to the north of the Demilitarized Zone.

However, three South Korean cabinet ministers proposed a meeting with their counterparts to discuss the three conditions. But the North simply backed off, repeating the conditions.

With things that way, people tend to slight whatever proposal no matter how sensible it might be. In just the latest Panmunjom contact for the joint unification rally, both sides spent almost the whole day. But the two sides got stuck in the procedural arrangements.

One thing that should be noted in connection with the unsuccessful contact is the agony of the government. This is because the preparatory meeting is sponsored and to be participated in by anti-government personnel. Notwithstanding, the government was to permit the five delegates and 10 reporters to take part in the Seoul meeting. As things stand, Chonminnyon should have been amenable to the government with regards to the arrangement for North Korean delegation's entry.

At a time when world attention is drawn to the soon-to-be realized national unification of Germany, the Panmunjom game on Friday was a shame.

Editorial Questions Sincerity

SK2907112690 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 28 Jul 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Preliminary Working-Level Talks for the 'Pan-national Rally' Were Frustrated—Do You, the North and South Korean Authorities, Truly Want Reunification?"]

[Text] We cannot help but think it regrettable that the second preliminary working-level talks for the Pan-National rally were frustrated, even though the North and South Korean authorities contacted each other for two days. How were the talks, from which all the fellow countrymen who earnestly desire reunification expected so much, frustrated?

What is the true reason the talks were frustrated, even though the North Korean side, which returned home because the site of the talks and the issue of who will escort the North Korean delegation—insignificant issues—had not been resolved, notified the South Korean side that it would generally accept the eight points which it and the South Korean side had previously agreed to?

Frankly speaking, from the time the talks were first mentioned, we have not thought that the talks could be smoothly held. Following President No's 20 July declaration for a grand national exchange, during the 23 July news conference, the ministers of the National Unification Board, justice, and national defense said that, in an effort to realize the national exchange proposed by President No, the government would allow the holding of the preliminary working-level talks for the pan-national rally. However, we did not think that either the North Korean side, which had rejected the proposal for a grand national exchange, or the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], which has been skeptical about the government's reunification policy, would accept the government's offer on the preliminary talks.

We believed this because the South Korean authorities have a very different view of the Pan-National rally from that of the North Korean authorities, and because we did not think that the Chonminnyon, which proposed the Pan-National rally, and the government could easily resolve their differences.

When the Chonminnyon and the North Korean side accepted our government's offer and when, as a result, they appeared to participate in the preliminary talks, there was no sign that the preliminary talks would be smoothly held. When the Chonminnyon accepted the government's conditions that all social strata must be allowed to participate in the Pan-National rally, the North Korean side denounced our government, saying that "the fact that it said that it would allow the Chonminnyon to participate in the rally only when all social strata are allowed to participate is a preposterous interference." This is another reason we thought that the preliminary talks would not be smoothly held.

The confrontation between the government authorities and the Chonminnyon over the site of the talks and the escort issue—a stumbling block to the talks—and how the North Korean side reacted to this confrontation led us to believe that, contrary to what the Chonminnyon expected, our government authorities and the North Korean authorities were not ready for the Pan-National rally. Are the site of the talks and the escort issue so important as to foil the talks themselves? We can fully understand the fact that our government was sensitive about the site of the talks for the sake of the North Korean delegation's safety. However, we would like to ask the authorities if the Academy House, which the Chonminnyon initially chose as the site of the talks, is so dangerous that the North Korean delegation's safety could not be ensured. Also, we cannot understand why the government did not vigorously persuade the Chonminnyon to move the site of the talks if the site should truly have been moved. If, as the Chonminnyon asserts, the government insisted on its view on the site of the talks and the escort issue in an effort to lead the talks the way it wanted them to be, we think it would be difficult for the government to escape partial responsibility for the fact that the talks were frustrated.

We think that the North Korean side's attitude toward the talks was a problem, too. It would be a different matter if the Chonminnyon and the government authorities had had different views on the site of the talks and the escort issue up until the last moment. When the Chonminnyon accepted the government's offer and notified the North Korean side of its stance, the North Korean side should have accepted the Chonminnyon's plan for the site of the talks and the escort issue. After returning home, the North Korean side belatedly said that it would accept this plan. Why did it do so?

When we see how the talks were frustrated, we cannot help but ask the fundamental question of whether the North and South Korean authorities are sincerely approaching the issue of reunification, which our fellow countrymen very earnestly want. The ruling forces of North and South Korea must know that if they use the national problem to maintain their own power, they will commit a serious crime against national history and will not be able to maintain their regimes themselves.

Dissidents May Attend Rally

SK3007085090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP)—The South Korean government is likely to allow dissident groups to take part in the unification rally Aug. 13-17 in the truce village of Panmunjom even if North Korea bars other organizations in the South, a senior government official said Monday on condition of anonymity.

The official said, however, there will be no change in the government ban on dissidents attending a planning session for the rally in Pyongyang on Aug. 6 unless representation is expanded to include a broad strata of society.

The government is considering allowing Chonminnyon (the National Alliance of Democratic Movements) and its fellow dissident groups to take part in the rally, though North Korea has invited no one else, because the date coincides with the "period of grand inter-Korean exchanges of people" declared by President No Tae-u, he said.

No proposed July 20 that free travel be allowed between South and North Korea through the border village for the five-day period of the rally, which will be held on the North Korean side of Panmunjom.

Although North Korea rejected working-level contacts to discuss the "grand exchanges," the government is ready to urge Pyongyang in the near future to accept the proposal, he said.

He said it is possible that North Korea will, in view of the pending unification rally, take a positive attitude that may partly satisfy the South's proposal for grand exchanges.

Ministry To Allow Public Observation of Barrier

SK3007113590 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] As a subsequent measure to President No Tae-u's special announcement on the grand national exchange and the 23 July announcement by the minister of national defense, the Ministry of National Defense has decided to allow the general public to see whether the concrete wall, which the North Korean side insists is there, actually exists on the front line. Reporter Kim Chae-chol reports:

[Begin Kim recording] A relevant official in the Ministry of National Defense has said that a decision was made to allow people to see the antitank barrier on the front line in order to prove at home and abroad that North Korea's allegation about the concrete wall is false. It was also decided that not only foreigners and Korean compatriots overseas but also university professors, politicians, religious figures, journalists, and all other people will be allowed to see the barrier.

The North Korean side rejected our side's proposal that North and South Korea jointly inspect whether the so-called concrete wall actually exists. Therefore, the Ministry of National Defense could not help but take this measure in order to let people see our barrier.

The Ministry of National Defense also said that because the antitank barrier exists in an area off limits to civilians, it will receive applications from all social strata in cooperation with the Agency of Information, the Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries and will decide on the areas, dates, and procedural matters.

It appears that the area to be made public this time will be a section of the western front line, which is near Seoul. It was learned that a section will be chosen from where people can also see the North Korean side's wall. [end recording]

Priests To Try To Attend Pyongyang Mass

SK3107064890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 31 (YONHAP)—An activist organization of South Korean Catholic clergymen announced Tuesday it will seek government permission for 15 of its members to attend a mass for national reunification in Pyongyang on Aug. 15-16.

The Catholic Priests' Association for Justice (CPAJ) said it will file applications with the National Unification Board on Wednesday for permission to travel to North Korea. CPAJ hopes the clergymen will be able to attend a service Aug. 15 in a Roman Catholic cathedral in the North Korean capital and a mass in the truce village of Panmunjom at 2 p.m. Aug. 16. The Panmunjom mass will be attended by some 3,000 worshipers, 80 priests and 100 nuns, a CPAJ spokesman said. The CPAJ delegation will also issue a statement at Panmunjom clarifying the group's stance on unification.

CPAJ members are young priests and have been accused by the government of illegal and radical acts in pursuit of Korean reunification. The Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon, a CPAJ leader, was arrested in August last year for making an unauthorized trip to North Korea to escort back student activist Yim Su-kyong back to South Korea and is now in jail.

The spokesman said he is optimistic about getting government permission, especially as President No Tae-u has proposed opening the border for "a grand inter-Korean exchange of people" around Aug. 15, the 45th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule and ascension day. "We are convinced that the government will not block our trip. But if it does, we will find another way to attend the mass," he said. "It will be one of the most significant events, and we encourage all churches in both South and North Korea to hold a special prayer service on Aug. 15," the spokesman said.

Preparations are to begin Aug. 7 for the trip, which will be led by the Rev. Kim Pyong-sang.

Joint masses are a civilian approach to the reunification issue, the spokesman said, and will build brotherly bonds through the unprecedented union of faithful Catholics.

He held the government responsible for the failure of five North Koreans to attend a meeting with South Korean dissidents in Seoul on July 26, and demanded that officials keep a promise to limit their role to supporting the sponsoring organizations.

Editorial Urges 'Meticulous Approach' to North

SK2807005190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jul 90 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S., Japan Approach to North Korea"]

[Text] There are indications that both the United States and Japan are moving swiftly toward improving their relations with Pyongyang in the wake of a series of conciliatory gestures made by north Korea toward the outside world. However, close scrutiny shows that no fundamental change has occurred in Pyongyang's Communist hierarchy under the monolithic reign of Kim Il-song.

Other than the lip service it has paid as part of its ongoing peace offensive, Pyongyang has done little to prove it is genuinely interested in peace and dialogue. One or two propaganda gambits are hardly sufficient to reverse years of justified distrust regarding north Korea's integrity.

Pyongyang's intransigence was amply displayed at Panmunjom Thursday and again yesterday when the north Koreans torpedoed the scheduled meeting in Seoul on a "pannational rally for national unification" by going back on their word on procedural matters. The maneuvering by the north Koreans turned out to be a carefully calculated scheme designed, in actuality, to keep inter-Korea contacts from gaining substance.

Washington has been easing its policy toward north Korea as a means to help promote dialogue between south and north Korea. Specific steps include allowing American diplomats to have contacts with their north Korean counterparts. Meanwhile, some of Japan's Socialist leaders visited Pyongyang recently to pave the way for improved Tokyo-Pyongyang ties.

The reconciliatory tactics of the United States and Japan, adopted off and on to placate and "pacify" Pyongyang, have been conceived with good intent and in good faith. Nevertheless, past experience with north Korea throws doubt on their efficacy.

Surely the north Koreans are aware that the international environment is unfavorable to their policy of isolation and militancy. Their tactics of sabotage and provocation have grossly failed, only inviting international condemnation. What must be remembered at this juncture is that north Korea has yet to follow in the foot-steps of any of its former East European allies. The reality, instead, even indicates the possibility that it may become more recalcitrant, in the short run, to safeguard itself against the threatening waves from the outside world.

It would not serve the good of Washington and Japan to deal precipitously with Pyongyang on easy terms "over the head" of Seoul, with which they maintain strong ties. Such a deal, not assured of reciprocity, could rather mislead north Korean Communists to believe that their gimmick will pay off. Thus, it would not help lead the north to openness. A meticulous approach, not mere wishfull thinking, is the way of leading Pyongyang to open up.

Delegation Visits USSR, Seeks Normalized Ties

No May Contact Gorbachev

SK2807011590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u may send a personal letter to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to express his wish for early normalization of ties between Seoul and Moscow and to invite Gorbachev to visit Seoul, a government official said Saturday.

He speculated that Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs and head of a 20-member delegation to Moscow for official talks from Aug. 2 on normalizing ties and promoting economic cooperation, could be the messenger. The delegation will leave on Wednesday for the negotiations, the first official talks on normalization between the Soviet and Korean governments.

The Koreans are expected to pay a courtesy call on Gorbachev and meet with leading figures such as Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Presidential Council Member Yevgeniy Primakov and presidential advisor Anatoliy Dobrynin. The delegation will seek an agreement with Soviet officials on early normalization of diplomatic ties, the official said. Discussion will also focus on substantial expansion of economic cooperation through joint ventures, joint development projects and loans to Moscow, he said. The Koreans are expected to have deep behind-the-scenes talks with the Soviets on early opening of full ties.

No and Gorbachev, in a historic summit meeting in San Francisco on June 4, agreed in principle to normalize ties. The Soviet delegation will be headed by Yuriy Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

Delegates Hope To See Gorbachev

SK2807051790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0503 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is trying to set up a meeting between delegates to official talks in Moscow and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and his aides, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Saturday.

Choe, in a departure statement before flying to Singapore for the second Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting on July 30-31, said the government hoped the delegates could meet influential persons including Gorbachev during talks starting Aug. 2.

The Korean side will offer a draft agreement on the mutual promotion and protection of investment and a pact on prevention of double taxation at the meeting, Choe said. He denied reports that the delegation may deliver a letter from President No Tae-u to Gorbachev. South Korea is focusing on cooperation in the field of consumer goods, Choe said. Ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation such as joint investment and private firms' advancement into the Soviet Union will be considered at the negotiations.

During the APEC session, Choe will meet separately with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Canadian Foreign Minister Charles Clark and Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus to explain the Korean position on inter-Korean relations and membership of the United Nations, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said.

The APEC conference, also called the Asia-Pacific ministerial meeting, is expected to adopt a statement extending hope for success of the Uruguay Round negotiations, which are to finish by the end of the year, the spokesman said. He said 23 foreign and trade ministers from 12 countries will discuss the prospects for the world and regional economies, hear reports on APEC's seven cooperative projects and consider China, Hong Kong and Taiwan's affiliation with the regional body.

After the APEC conference, Choe will visit Norway and Romania from Aug. 2-8 to discuss ways to accelerate mutual relations. In Romania, Choe and Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase will sign an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, a trade pact and an accord on the mutual promotion and protection of investment on Aug. 7. Choe is to host a reception to mark the opening of the Korean Embassy in Bucharest on June 13.

Gorbachev Advisor on Ties

SK2807070590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Washington, July 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union could establish full diplomatic ties in several months, a top adviser to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said Friday.

"It is my thinking that the normalization of diplomatic ties will be realized in several months," said Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute and a close adviser to Gorbachev. The two countries will hold ministerial-level talks on normalizing ties from Aug. 2 in Moscow.

Meeting reporters at Pennsylvania State University, where he was attending an international seminar to mark the 40th anniversary of the Korean war, Titarenko said it is desirable for South and North Korea to discuss reducing military strength along their common border. He suggested such discussions include withdrawal of military forces from the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), reciprocal and gradual troop cuts and the suspension of South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises.

The Soviet official also said he thinks confidence building should precede reduction of forces to lower military tension on the divided Korean peninsula.

"Simple things should come first," he said when asked which—confidence building or reduction of forces—should be given priority.

South and North Korea differ over the process of disarmament, with the South insisting that confidence building be ahead of troop cuts and the North giving priority to reductions.

The specialist said President No Tae-u's proposal on free travel between the two parts of Korea and talks between the prime ministers of the two Koreas in Seoul in September and Pyongyang in October would have a very positive effect on the Korean security situation. "I think it is necessary to have talks between defense ministers from both Koreas," Titarenko said.

He expressed his skepticism of reports that North Korea may be able to produce nuclear weapons in the not too distant future. Discussions on the possibility of North Korea's development of nuclear weapons appear to be based on many hypotheses, Titarenko said. But he called for North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency and said that if North Korea permits verification by the agency it will help clear up international doubts and win international support.

The Soviet official also called on Washington to take steps to improve ties with Pyongyang equivalent to Soviet steps for better relations with South Korea.

Pak Chol-on Meets Soviets

SK3007111490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Park Chol-on, a former first state minister for political affairs, returned Monday afternoon after a six-day visit to Japan. In Japan, the close aid to President No Tae-u contacted ranking Soviet officials and had talks about the figures he is to meet and topics to be discussed during his visit to Moscow this week. Apart from the Korean Government's official delegation to the Soviet Union, Pak will leave for the nation on Sunday with Rep. Na Chang-chu and Kim Chung-kil for a 10-day visit and to meet with Eduard Shevardnaze and other Soviet officials to discuss opening of diplomatic ties between the two nations and exchange visits by the top leaders.

Editorial Urges Patience

SK3107004590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Prudent Seoul-Moscow Talks"]

[Text] A government delegation, led by Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, will leave here for Moscow tomorrow for talks on promoting economic cooperation and normalizing relations between the two countries.

The first official meeting between delegations from the two nations is to be held as Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev invited, in his personal letter dated on July 6 to President No Tae-u, a Korean economic delegation including "any persons thought necessary to convey the government's thinking" to the projected Moscow talks.

Accordingly, the meeting is mostly an economic parley as seen by the predominance of economic officials in both delegations. The Soviet delegation will be headed by Yuriy Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

The development in Seoul-Moscow relations is a result of the summit between President No and Gorbachev on June 4 in San Francisco with Korea's northern policy and the Soviet Union's perestroyka (reform) and glasnost (openness) policy becoming mutually acceptable.

It is indicated that Seoul will emphasize early diplomatic normalization, while Moscow is likely to stress economic cooperation prior to diplomatic ties. Our political motivation for an early normalization of diplomatic ties with Moscow is to ensure peace and security of the Korean peninsula and also to induce Pyongyang to open its doors. In addition Seoul is seeking economic cooperation with the Soviet Union in efforts to diversify its overseas markets, secure more stable import sources of natural resources and introduce sophisticated technologies from the socialist superpower.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is politically motivated to try to reinforce its influence in Northeast Asia, including Korea, following an end to the U.S.-Soviet cold war era. In the economic sector, the Soviet Union, which is suffering shortages in the supply of consumer goods, is expecting to import consumer goods, technical knowhow with regard to the manufacturing of consumer items, capital and economic development experiences from Korea.

Undeniably, economic cooperation may lead to diplomatic normalization and political agreement as seen in recent negotiations between West Germany and the Soviet Union. But Moscow's relations with Seoul are different from its ties with Bonn and other European countries as it has virtually abandoned East Germany for a united Germany, but it still maintains an alliance with North Korea in spite of Pyongyang's door-closing policy, which runs against Moscow's policy in pursuit of democratic reforms and openness, gradually employing a market economy.

We are acutely concerned about what agreements on economic cooperation will be made between Seoul and Moscow in connection with the normalization of their diplomatic ties. Notably, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced prior to his recent visit to Moscow that his country will extend $3.1 billion in loans with a repayment maturity period of 12 years to the Soviet Union.

It was reported in June that our government is studying raising a cooperation fund to help the Soviet Union amounting to $3-4 billion over a period of five to six years. But recent reports have it that the projected fund for the Soviet Union will largely be used as bank loans. The long-term loans for Moscow are suggested to be concessionary ones to be used to pay for the import of Korean consumer goods, namely manufactured daily necessities.

Far different from West Germany, one of the economic superpowers, South Korea can hardly afford to provide such a large amount of long-term soft loans to the Soviet Union as the price for a hasty diplomatic normalization. The Seoul-Moscow rapprochement is of great use to both countries in many aspects in view of the prospect that it will surely ease tension in Northeast Asia.

In negotiations with Moscow, our government delegates should not forget to completely liquidate all past misfortunes, including the Soviet shooting down of a Korean civil airliner and problems regarding Koreans and their offspring living on the Soviet island of Sakhalin where they were first settled for forced labor during World War II by the Japanese.

Though Seoul and Moscow are expected to establish diplomatic relations in several months or within the year, there is no need for us to make any haste, but we need to be patient and prudent in pursuit of a steady northern policy.

Delegation Heads for Moscow

SK3107022890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 31 (OANA-YONHAP)—A high-powered delegation of South Korean Government officials left for Moscow via Tokyo on Tuesday morning with probably a letter for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev from President No Tae-u. In Moscow, ministerial-level talks on normalizing Korea-Soviet diplomatic relations and promoting economic cooperation will open Aug. 2.

Led by Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, the group's first stop is Tokyo to brief Japanese officials on Seoul's stance on Korea-Soviet ties. They fly to Moscow on Wednesday together with eight more officials, including Kim In-ho, assistant economic planning minister for international policy coordination. The Koreans will hold four rounds of negotiations with Soviet officials on establishment of diplomatic relations, exchange of presidential visits, expansion of economic cooperation, conclusion of an investment guarantee and avoidance of double taxation, and building direct communication channels.

No's letter is said to contain an invitation to Gorbachev to visit Seoul at the earliest possible date and normalize ties as soon as possible, government sources said. It also thanks Gorbachev for playing an active role in improving South-North Korean relations as agreed in the unprecedented Seoul-Moscow summit in San Francisco on June 4. The letter asks Gorbachev to give further support for the realization of a Seoul-Pyongyang summit, which it says will contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula, according to the sources.

A senior government official said the Aug. 2-4 talks will be followed by at least three more rounds of negotiations in Seoul or Moscow. "During the upcoming talks, we will hear the Soviet stance on normalization of ties and economic cooperation and then we will explain our position. To hold substantial discussions, we will have to meet two to three times more," he said.

If these talks bear fruit, the Korean and Soviet foreign ministers are likely to meet at the U.N. General Assembly at the end of September or in October to sign an agreement normalizing ties. This will be followed by efforts to arrange for No to visit Moscow later this year and Gorbachev to visit Seoul early next year, the official said.

In a letter to No in early July, Gorbachev said he had instructed his aides to invite a Korean economic delegation to visit Moscow to discuss promotion of bilateral ties. On June 4, No and Gorbachev agreed in their historic summit to normalize diplomatic ties, possibly within this year.

'Getting Down to Business'

SK3107090890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 31 Jul 90

[By Kim Hung-suk]

[Text] Seoul, July 31 (YONHAP)—The first blush of euphoria is fading in South Korea's courtship of the Soviet Union and a high-powered government delegation has been dispatched to Moscow in search of answers to troubling questions that have surfaced.

The delegation, led by a minister-level official, will discuss normalization of ties and economic cooperation between the two nations in four rounds of talks with Soviet officials Aug. 2-4.

On June 4, Presidents No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev agreed that their countries would normalize relations at an early date.

The talks signal that the two sides are moving beyond mutual flattery and getting down to business, and differences are fast emerging over priorities.

Since the historic summit, Korea has consistently emphasized establishing diplomatic ties and the Soviet Union has been equally insistent on economic cooperation.

Normalizing relations with North Korea's strongest ally would be much more than another victory for "northern policy," which No has been pursuing since his inauguration in 1988.

Gorbachev, adopting a low-profile approach to improving relations with Korea, invited "an economic" delegation to visit Moscow in a recent letter to No, although he left room for political talks by saying it could include anyone capable of representing No's position on matters of mutual concern.

As a result, half of the 12-member delegation is primed for political talks and the other half for economic talks. The Soviet lineup is unknown, except for Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Yuriy Maslyukov, but a similar grouping is presumed as the Soviets have scheduled general discussions followed by separate discussions between the political and the economic teams.

A high-ranking government official said Tuesday that if these talks, and a few more negotiations later, are successful, the Soviet and Korean foreign ministers could meet in late September or early October to sign the accord on diplomatic relations. He also said No may visit the Soviet Union this year and Gorbachev visit Korea early next year.

If the Soviets refuse to sign an agreement on diplomatic relations before a trade agreement and loan package is in place, the Korean government hopes to at least discuss the two subjects at the same time.

Some diplomats here say the two sides may agree on immediate establishment of formal ties if Korea accepts the Soviet request for "economic cooperation" without a murmur.

It was rumored after the June 4 summit that the Soviets were seeking billions of won in exchange for normalization of relations. The Korean Government said the rumor was groundless.

Government officials still shy away from talk of loans, but sources say the Soviet demand is somewhere between 5 billion dollars and 10 billion dollars, while the maximum considered in Seoul is 1 billion dollars. This cannot be confirmed. "Providing cash loans is a far cry from our position. Our economy is in trouble," an official said.

Officials say tied loans are being considered. Tied loans may help both the Soviet and Korean economies as they require the borrower to purchase goods or services from the lender.

Another aspect of economic cooperation being given careful consideration in Seoul is barter trade, exchanging capital goods for raw materials.

With the understanding that economic cooperation cannot expand without a legal and systematic foundation, the Korean Government will sound out the Soviets on drafts of an investment guarantee and an avoidance of double taxation accord, on foreign exchange rates and on science-technology cooperation.

The Koreans seem to believe concrete talks on economic cooperation necessitate early establishment of diplomatic ties. When it comes to politics, the Korean Government pays more attention to the "content" of normalization than the timing.

The Seoul government wishes, among other things, to see Moscow adopt its view of the situation in Northeast Asia and clearly manifest that view. A joint communique issued on the signing of diplomatic relations would be a good opportunity for the Soviet Union to proclaim peaceful settlement of regional disputes and conflicts, Korean officials said.

To dispel criticism that No's government is intent only on gaining an edge over North Korea, it will have to encourage the Soviet Union to contribute to inter-Korean relations.

Besides the official delegation, former cabinet minister Pak Chol-on, the architect of northern policy, flies to Moscow on Saturday amid reports that he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Miju Company Clinches Barter Deal With USSR

SK2807073690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul July 28 (YONHAP)—Pak Un-tae, chairman of Miju Co., is traveling in the Soviet Union, where he clinched a 20 million U.S. dollar barter deal Friday with the Soviet Government, a spokesman for the company said. Miju will supply Moscow with shampoo in return for vodka and beef tallow.

ROK 'Attractive' for Soviet Technology Gains

SK2907030890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jul 90 p 2

[Excerpts] Korea has emerged as an attractive place for Soviet authorities to acquire sensitive technology, particularly electronic and telecommunications technology, a visiting European academician said yesterday.

"There is a general apprehension in the Western world that the Soviet interest in high technology, and the efforts to get hold of nonmilitary as well as military information, has increased considerably against the backdrop of reduced East-West tension," he said on condition of anonymity. [passage omitted]

Soviet authorities are working hard to persuade the West to rescind restrictions on technological exports to the Soviet Union. The Soviets admit that they are technologically behind the West and promise that they are seeking only to catch up economically, not militarily, he said.

A recent Soviet defector, according to him, revealed that a KGB department, whose task is to acquire high technology, stole 25,000 technical documents and 4,000 high technology items between 1984 and 1988.

The rush of Korean companies to do business in the Soviet Union opens the possibility of espionage conducted to gain inside information useful in contract negotiations as well as sensitive technology associated with the computer, electronic and telecommunications industries of Korea which has military implications, he added.

PRC Says Mutual Trade Offices To Be Set Up

SK3007061390 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 Jul 90 p 1

[Report by Tokyo-based correspondent Kang Chon-sok]

[Text] Yuan Mu, spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, on 28 July anticipates that the issue of establishing trade offices between the ROK and China will be settled this fall after the conclusion of the Asian games.

Spokesman Yuan Mu said on that day, in an interview with a Japanese economic daily, that the dialogue between the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation of the ROK and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade "is being held at a rapid pace, and an agreement is anticipated in the near future."

The daily observed, citing a Chinese source, that in view of the fact that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia began with the establishment of trade offices, the exchange of trade offices between the ROK and China will be the shortest way to establishing diplomatic relations, regardless of whether these trade offices will handle consular affairs or not. However, in commenting on the rumor that President No Tae-u will be invited to the Asian games, which will be held in Beijing in September, as a representative of the host country of the previous Asian games, spokesman Yuan Mu stated that "the Chinese Government does not have such a plan."

Government Refutes Claim

SK3007085390 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] In response to a report by NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN on 29 July, a representative official in the ROK Government said that "the issue of opening trade representative offices in the ROK and China and the issue of establishing consular relations between the two countries must be resolved at the same time" and that "the Chinese Government has not officially informed us of this plan."

This official also said that "the government opposes in principle the opening of trade representatives offices that do not carry out consular activities or civilian-level trade representative offices that carry out consular activities just for conveniences' sake" and that "the government's stance is that "at least, as seen in our relations with the Soviet Union, independent consular offices must be established inside trade representative offices according to the agreement by the governments of the two countries."

China Gives Charter Flight Permission for Asiad

SK2807072990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Both of South Korea's airlines announced Saturday that China has given them permission to lay on charter flights during the Beijing Asian Games.

The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) informed Korean Air and Asiana Airlines by telex Friday that approval had been granted for all 106 charter flights they had requested. CAAC said the time slots, airports and routes would be decided later, officials from the two airlines said.

KAL asked for 70 flights and Asiana 36 to Beijing Airport.

Approval to land at Beijing Airport can be given as Chinese charter planes were allowed to land at Kimpo International Airport during the 1986 Seoul Asian Games, said a KAL official. Airports at Tianjin and Shanghai are being considered by CAAC in case of overloading of Beijing Airport during the Asiad.

Prime Minister Kang Returns From European Tour

SK3107112790 Seoul YONHAP in English 1117 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Seoul, July 31 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun returned home Tuesday evening, winding up a 16-day European tour that took him to Ireland, Belgium, Turkey and the headquarters of the European Community (EC).

During his official visit to the three countries and the EC headquarters, Kang met with his counterparts and EC Commission President Jacques Delors to discuss measures to step up cooperation between South Korea and the EC countries prior to the integration of European markets slated for 1992.

Kang also explained to the leaders of the three countries recent developments of the inter-Korean dialogue and South Korea's northern policy designed to improve ties with socialist countries as well as Seoul's efforts for settling peace on the Korean peninsula.

In his meeting with the EC chief, Kang hoped that South Korea will increase trade and investment cooperation with the EC member countries.

Kang made an overnight stopover in Bangkok on his way back home from Ankara and had an unofficial meeting with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Burma

NLD Rejects SLORC's Statement on Power

BK3007131090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Rangoon, July 30 (AFP)—The National League for Democracy (NLD), winner by a landslide in Burma's May elections, on Monday rejected the military government's statement last week that it would retain power until a new constitution is adopted. "We entirely reject SLORC's statement," Chan Aye, a top NLD official told a press conference here.

SLORC, or the State Law and Order Restoration Council, is the formal name for the military government which seized power in late 1988 to end months of demonstrations and strikes by a nationwide pro-democracy movement.

"We don't accept the concept that we do not have legislative power," said Mr. Chan Aye, a member of NLD's Central Executive Committee. He called for talks between the two sides to break the impasse.

The NLD, whose Secretary General Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's independence hero General Aung San, has been under house arrest for more than a year, swept the May 27 general elections, winning 392 of the parliament's 485 seats.

But on Friday SLORC said in an announcement it was retaining legislative, administrative and judicial powers until a new constitution is adopted.

SLORC Spokesman Kyaw Sunn also announced plans for a national convention to lay down guidelines on the new constitution to be drafted later by parliament. According to the scenario outlined by Mr. Kyaw Sunn, the draft would have to be approved by SLORC and then put to a national referendum. "In the meantime, sovereign power lies solely with SLORC," he said.

Mr. Chan Aye's remarks came after a weekend NLD congress here during which it called for the convening of parliament in September and talks with the ruling military government.

The SLORC statement said that it would summon parliament "in accordance with the provisions of election law," but failed to specify a date for the parliamentary session.

Mr. Chan Aye said that SLORC's basic stance clearly differed with the NLD's position. "The difference is very clear. So we must make efforts to solve this problem through dialogue," he said.

At a press conference, the NLD leadership reiterated a five-point resolution unanimously adopted at the conference including a demand for the release of Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi as well as of party chairman Tin U. The 63-year-old Mr. Tin U, a former general, was confined to his home at the same as Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, 45, but later sentenced to three years in jail with hard labour for sedition.

"All our demands are reasonable and within the legal bounds," NLD Secretary Chit Khaing said at the press conference.

NLD Central Executive Committee members told reporters that political as well as legal means were being pursued to free Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, who has never been formally charged. They also plan to seek permission to visit her to prepare an appeal to put before the supreme court, they said.

Tribunal To Investigate Election Complaint

BK2607143790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] has issued Announcement No. 19/90 dated 26 July 1990—the fifth day of the waxing moon of Wagaung, Myanmar era 1352. The full text of the announcement reads:

Subject: Formation of Election Tribunal No. 2

1. In accordance with Article 65-A of the 1989 People's Assembly Elections Law, the Government of the Union of Myanmar has formed Election Tribunal No. 2 with the following members:

A. U Than Tin, retired legal adviser of the Central Law Office, as chairman;

B. U Tun Shwe, retired deputy director of the Central Law Office, as member;

C. U Soe Maung, retired director of the Public Service Department, as member.

2. Election Tribunal No. 2 shall investigate the election complaint filed from the following person:

Name of person who filed: U (Raw Bon) [who is not an election candidate]

Persons against whom the complaint is filed: U (J. Bawng Thang) [elected candidate from Kachin State National Congress for Democracy] and another person.

Name of constituency: Chipwi Township Constituency, Kachin State.

By the authority vested in me

Signed: Maung Ko, secretary, the Government of the Union of Myanmar

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Opposition Leaders Want Observers at Polls

BK2507013790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1956 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 24 (AFP)—Leaders of eight opposition parties Tuesday called on Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad not to renege on his decision to invite observers from commonwealth countries to witness general elections here.

The opposition leaders, led by former Trade Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, president of the Semangat 46 (Spirit of '46), called on Dr. Mahathir to prove that he had nothing to hide from international or local scrutiny of the general elections campaign and process. Other leaders who made the call in what is believed to be their first joint statement included Democratic Action Party Secretary-General Lim Kit Siang and Sanusi Daing Marioh, deputy president of the fundamentalist Parti Islam.

Dr. Mahathir told parliament last month that his cabinet had decided to invite observers to the polls because the government feared its critics were "plotting to smear the image of the country at the next election."

The prime minister, however, Saturday hit out at a two-man technical team from the London-based commonwealth secretariat which visited Malaysia last week prior to the government's invitation. He said that the secretariat had sent the officials in response to a request by "election watch", a group of prominent Malaysians led by former Supreme Court Lord President Suffian Hashim. Dr. Mahathir said that the government was having second thoughts now about inviting a commonwealth team to witness the elections because he believed the two officials had taken sides with "election watch", which he alleged was bias.

Mr. Suffian, the chairman of "election watch", in a statement Tuesday disclaimed responsibility for the visit, saying that Dr. Mahathir was seeking a pretext to withdraw his invitation. "It appears from the prime minister's public utterances that election monitoring is confined to the balloting and counting of votes on polling day," he said. "But the commonwealth secretariat knows that a fair and honest election must encompass the entire process of competing and campaigning for power," he said, adding that "election watch" had been made a scapegoat.

The group, which was formed in February, has said that it wants to ensure that Malaysia's next polls, in which Dr. Mahathir's 11-party national front coalition would face a fledgling alliance of opposition parties, are conducted fairly.

Dr. Mahathir has to call general elections before October next year.

Police Says No Compromise on Internal Security

BK2507105590 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Jul 90 p 6

[Text] Subang, Sat. 21 Jul—The police will not compromise on internal security as it is a Federal matter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Abdul Rahim Mohamed Noor said today. Referring to a recent statement by Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Sri Joseph Pairin Kitingan who said he was not informed of the recent ISA [Internal Security Act] arrests in the State, Tan Sri Rahim said:

"The force is responsible for internal security and there is no compromise if the security of Federation's integrity is jeopardised. They should understand that. It is in the agreement for all States just as education and defence are under Federal jurisdiction."

The Deputy Inspector-General said it was the duty of the police to ensure the security of the Federation's integrity as it was entrusted to them by law.

On the four men arrested for plotting to secede Sabah from Malaysia by force, Tan Sri Rahim said police were still investigating several aspects of the case. "We are checking on some personalities who may be involved directly and indirectly in the plot," he said. He declined to name the personalities involved.

Recently, four men detained by police under the ISA were Special Branch officer ASP [Assistant Superintendent of Police] Abdul Rahman Ahmad, 51; former police detective Damit Undikai, 54; former constable Albinus Yuhad, 41; and Sabah Air Chairman Banabas Tapin alias Benedict, who is also executive secretary of the Kadazan Dusun Cultural Association.

Tan Sri Rahim said it was also up to the public and the world community to believe or disbelieve that the four men were involved in the secession plot.

"The police acts responsibly in all cases without fear or favour."

On the Sabah daily newspapers which had allegedly published a false report, Tan Sri Abdul Rahim said police would refer the matter to the Attorney-General's Chambers after completing their investigations. "We are studying the sections of the law which they can charged under," he said, reiterating that no Catholic priest has been detained under the ISA.

The Borneo Mail reported on July 16 that a Catholic priest, Rev [Reverend] Benjamin Basintal, based in Beaufort, was arrested under the ISA on July 12. Tan Sri Abdul Rahim said the paper did not confirm the news with the police before it went into print. "The newspaper should be responsible because such a report could have caused a disturbance in the State." He said the matter involved religion and such matters should not be taken lightly especially during the heated atmosphere of the elections.

On the Sabah State election, Tan Sri Abdul Rahim said police were satisified as no incidents occurred to mar polling. Tan Sri Abdul Rahim said police would make an announcement at the appropriate time regarding the ban on public rallies for the general election.

Cambodia

Communique on 11th Session of Central Committee

BK3007155790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 90

[30 July "Communique on the 11th Session of the Fifth Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party"—read by announcer]

[Text] In an atmosphere of joy and great pride in which our entire party, all our Armed Forces, and all our people are arduously stimulating our revolutionary movement toward more progress with a new impetus and vitality, the 11th Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] proceeded, with a lofty sense of responsibility for the future and destiny of our motherland and our people, from 23 to 30 July 1990 under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee.

1. The session examined and highly evaluated the spirit of mastery displayed in the struggle, full of heroic sacrifices, by the combined forces of our entire nation under the party leadership since the time the Vietnamese volunteer troops were totally repatriated to date by closely linking the battlefield with the rear front, thus jointly winning noteworthy results in all aspects.

For example, in the military and security fields, we independently repulsed and defeated the enemies' adventurous hegemony and successfully maintained our superiority over the general strategic situation in our motherland, thus enabling all social activities to proceed normally and the Cambodian revolutionary forces and the three revolutionary movements to continue developing. Facts in the State of Cambodia have been increasingly recognized in the international arena.

Prompted by the special characteristics of the revolutionary situation in this new stage, the session agreed to set targets for important tasks to be carried out in the second half of 1990 by emphasizing a number of key measures for carrying on the implementation of the two slogans of action and for fulfilling the goals of various important tasks set forth by the Central Committee's 10th session.

2. The 11th session of the fifth Central Committee analysed and assessed the developments of our internal political and ideological situation vis a vis the struggle in this new stage and the rapid change of the world situation. It decided on a number of important, urgent problems regarding the ideological work in the current period and in the coming years with an aim to mobilize the entire great national union under the party leadership to unite firmly on our views, stance, and determination to fight and work heart and soul with each other in order to fulfill our tasks in this historic stage.

3. The 11th session of the fifth Central Committee examined, evaluated, and drew experience from the past party leadership and set forth important targets, principles, and measures for strengthening the party leadership in the new situation politically, ideologically, and organizationally by firmly adhering to the fundamental ideals and principles set forth by the fifth party congress and the Second National Conference of Party Cadres.

4. The 11th session of the fifth party Central Committee decided to expel Ung Phan from the party Central Committee and from the KPRP due to his betrayal of the party and the nation's historic tasks, an act causing a split in the forces opposing the genocidal Pol Pot regime, a split that would only lead to opening the way for the genocidal regime to return if our party failed to block it in a timely manner.

The session approved Comrade Chheng Phon's request for retirement from his post as member of the party Central Committee for health reasons.

The 11th session of the party Central Committee decided to appoint three alternate members, namely Comrades Yut Phuthang, Im Chhunlim, and Yim Chhaili as full-fledged members of the party Central Committee.

The session also elected Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, to an additional post as vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission.

5. Based on the current situation and the revolutionary tasks and since the Second National Congress of Party Cadres has already summed up the situation and set goals for important tasks for the coming years, the 11th session of the fifth Central Committee decided to extend the term of the fifth party congress and during this extension to continue implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the Second National Conference of the Party Cadres.

The 11th session of the fifth Central Committee welcomed the shift in U.S. policy on Cambodia, considering it an important contribution to paving the way toward a fair and appropriate political solution to the Cambodian problem. The Cambodian people, who have suffered bitterly due to the protracted war, fervently desire peace in order to have favorable conditions to rebuild their country. Truly, the Cambodian people have never had any desire or any interests in causing conflict with the American or Chinese peoples. The Cambodian people have always had the goodwill to improve relations with the American and Chinese peoples, as with all other countries, for the cause of peace in Cambodia as well as peace and stability in this region and the world.

The 11th session of the fifth Central Committee would like to appeal to the entire party, all Armed Forces, and all people to firmly enhance their internal unity around the party, heighten a sense of mastery and self-reliance, continue making more vigorous efforts than ever before in order to jointly shoulder all revolutionary tasks in carrying out the implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and Second National Congress of Party Cadres, and the targets of important tasks set forth by the party Central Committee's sessions, and effectively carrying on the two slogans: Everything for the battlefield; Everything for enhancing the people's confidence in the new regime. They would thus stimulate the three revolutionary movements toward blocking the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, restoring and expanding our economy, and enhancing livelihood in our national society in the cause of our motherland's independence and peace and our people's happiness.

At the same time, it is imperative to further strive to strengthen and expand the bonds of solidarity and friendship with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and countries throughout the world in order to achieve peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia in contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 30 July 1990

Ung Phan Reportedly Expelled From Party

OW3107075490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bangkok, July 31 KYODO—Cambodia's ruling Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party has expelled Ung Phan, former minister of communications, transport and posts, who was arrested in May on charges of participating in a coup plot, according to a report on Radio Phnom Penh monitored here Tuesday. The party took the decision in a Central Committee plenum session convened July 23-30 in Phnom Penh, the official radio reported.

Ung Phan was stripped of his membership of the party and the Central Committee, it said.

The official charge against Ung Phan said in part: "Due to his betrayal of the party and the nation's historic tasks, an act causing a split in the forces opposing the genocidal Pol Pot regime, a split that would only lead to opening the way for the genocidal regime to return if our party failed to block it in a timely manner."

According to a confirmed report from Phnom Penh, Ung Phan and at least five other high ranking civil servants and military officers in the Phnom Penh government, as well as more than 40 others, were arrested by authorities in May and June. They were reportedly charged with plotting a coup d'etat against the Phnom Penh government of Premier Hun Sen. Separate reliable reports said those arrests were involved in a movement to establish a new political party to contend in a general election to be arranged following a ceasefire between the Phnom Penh government and the Cambodian resistance.

SPK on Stabilization of Life in Kompong Thom

BK2507144990 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1130 GMT 25 Jul 90

["Kompong Thom on a Position of Strength"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jul (SPK)—The people of Kompong Thom Province, about 170 km north of Phnom Penh, are striving to stabilize their living conditions despite sabotage activities by the Khmer bands.

Kompong Thom is a mountainous province crossed by many rivers, such as Stoeng Sen, Stoeng Chinit, Stoeng Tang Krasang, Stoeng Stoung, and Stoeng Prey Robos, which the Pol Pot remnants have used as infiltration routes to the locality.

"The enemy is attempting by all means to seize control of the province," said Khieu Horl, head of the Provincial People's Committee, who showed us heaps of firearms, ammunition, and other war means seized by the local Armed Forces in a recent attack by the rebels. "About 800 Polpotists on June 17 raided the province from all directions. However, they were firmly resisted and repulsed by the local forces, leaving 112 dead and four captured. We also seized 34 weapons and a quantity of ammunition, and one radio-cassette recorder," Khieu Horl said.

"So far all their attempts to undermine the peaceful life in the province have been doomed to failure," said Colonel Hang Thol of the local Armed Forces. "Fighting the enemy and promoting production is a decisive factor for all the people here in ensuring a safe and peaceful life."

Hang Thol told us about the monolithic solidarity among the Armed Forces, cadres and workers, and peasants in the province. He said: "Last year we put out of action 2,120 enemy troops, including 702 killed, 65 captured, and the rest wounded. We also seized 452 assorted guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Moreover, 848 misled people with 383 guns rallied to the provincial authorities."

"In the first six months of this year, Kompong Thom received 166 misled people who brought along 90 firearms and a large quantity of ammunition and other war material", he said.

Hang Thol went on: "We always want a peaceful life, but the three Khmer opposition factions will not leave us alone so we must take up arms to defend ourselves." Referring to the Tokyo joint communique signed by Premier Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk which called on all Khmer groups to voluntarily restrain themselves from using force, Hang Thol said that the Pol Pot bandits have not only turned a deaf ear to it but also have increased their attacks upon us. Wherever they go, they loot the people's property, destroy their goods, and massacre the innocent people," Hang Thol said.

On a farm straddling Highway 6, peasants were busy transplanting rice seedlings. Teenagers, during their leisure time from school, were carrying bundles of rice seedlings for their parents. Farther afield, a group of men, some of whom had guns slung across their shoulders, were plowing and harrowing the land. They worked in mutual-assistance groups.

Khieu Horl told us that last year, the peasants grew rice on 11,000 hectares, double the production of 1979, after the liberation. Apart from rice, Kompong Thom has other sources of income, such as forest exploitation, fishing, and rubber production.

On a total forested area of 10,505 hectares, or 69 percent of the province, Kompong Thom annually produces about 4,000 cubic metres of timber. It nets some 4,500 metric tons of fish, or an eight-fold increase over 1975.

"We could make good profits from tourism if we were to restore the 64 temples abandoned in the forests during the war," said Khieu Horl.

We visited Kompong Thmar one day in the district of Baray, which the clandestine radio of the Khmer opposition factions claimed was liberated by their troops. The morning marketplace was overcrowded with people, and stalls and ox-carts full of foodgrains, vegetables for sale, and all kinds of products—Thai, Chinese, Vietnamese, and local.

"Most of the merchandise on sale here comes from Phnom Penh," said a trader. "I go to Phnom Penh once a week to buy these goods," he said.

The Kompong Thmar-Phnom Penh bus was full of passengers, many with big baskets full of farm produce. "Most of them are traders carrying chickens and ducks and other products for sale in Phnom Penh. They bring back consumer goods to sell here," said one official in the district.

In a corner of the market, an "acha" (a Buddhist clergyman) was calling on the people to contribute to the construction of pagodas and other public works. "May real peace come to our country," prayed his audience.

AFP Reports Khmer Rouge Attack on Train

BK2807062590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0605 GMT 28 Jul 90

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 28 (AFP)—Thirteen-year-old Ly Marim lies in a hospital bed, unaware his mother was killed in a Khmer Rouge attack on a civilian train that has left him with only one arm.

The unusual attack by the resistance faction has observers here fearing the Khmer Rouge have changed tack after years of trying to improve their tarnished image and have opted to target civilians in their war against the Cambodian Government of Prime Minister Hun Sen.

But the government has been slow to publicize the attack, which followed another train assault near the southern town of Kampot on July 1 that left several people dead. It was believed to have been launched by the Khmer Rouge though Defence Minister Tie Banh initially blamed bandits.

Young Ly and his mother were on their way from the western town of Pursat to visit a brother in Phnom Penh when the guerrillas mined their train, some 60 kilometres (40 miles) northwest of here, on July 15, killing about 50 people and injuring dozens by official count. When the bullets and rockets started flying, the boy jumped off the train, only to be hit by shrapnel that left his left arm dangling by raw tendons, Ly said as he lay in the April 17 Hospital here. More than 100 of those injured in the attack were brought to the hospital. About 16 people with minor shrapnel injuries were taken for treatment to Kompong Chhnang, seat of the province in which the attack took place, aid workers based there said.

Ly said that after the attack he struggled along in great pain with other survivors to the town of Mnouk, which was further down the track. The teenager said he did not know who carried out the attack because he had been hiding behind a tree bleeding profusely. But he added that his village had never been disturbed by the Khmer Rouge, the dominant faction in the anti-Phnom Penh guerrilla coalition.

Other survivors positively identified the culprits as the Khmer Rouge, who are still bitterly remembered in the country for their four year rule to 1979 that left hundreds of thousands of Cambodians dead.

Oum Dy, 34, a small-time trader from Kampot who, like Ly, was sitting on the carriage roof when the mines exploded, derailing the last four or five carriages, said the attackers were Khmer Rouge and had been wearing distinctive Chinese uniforms.

China is the main backer of the Khmer Rouge and has vowed to continue arming the group despite the U.S. Government decision, announced just three days after the attack, that it was withdrawing its U.N. recognition from the three party resistance coalition.

Mrs. Oum Dy said the guerrillas came up to the derailed carriages—the locomotive and the first few wagons escaped—and robbed the passengers of their belongings. Other civilian survivors backed up this assertion. Khim Mom, 40, a farmer and militiaman, said he saw the Khmer Rouge guerrillas execute four passengers wearing jewellery.

During the 1975-1979 rule of Pol Pot, consumer items such as watches, rings and jewellery were regarded as symbolic of the former Western-backed order and people sporting them were liable to summary execution.

A railway official, who put the death toll at more than 100, said he had seen people robbed before being shot but added that the guerrillas "accused the people of travelling on a Vietnamese train." The Khmer Rouge regard the Phnom Penh government as a lackey of the hated Vietnamese, whose troops ended Pol Pot's brutal experiment in Maoism with their 1978 invasion.

He said the 50 militiamen on board the train packed with about 400 people had put up a fight against the heavily armed guerrillas but could not cope with the deadly hail of bullets and rockets.

Observers here were puzzled by the train attacks, which came at a time when the Khmer Rouge have reportedly been trying to cultivate an image of discipline and respect for civilian life and property in the areas where they operate. "It does not fit into the pattern (of Khmer Rouge tactics), but they most probably were Khmer Rouge," said one aid worker here, noting that the group's guerrillas had long operated from the nearby Aoral Mountains. "It's kind of a new face, because so far they have not often deliberately attacked civilian targets," he said. "That's something new."

But some analysts, including many Americans, believe the Khmer Rouge will never change their bloody ways. One said the disciplined behaviour of Khmer Rouge cadres in rural areas under the group's control was similar to that shown in rural area it held before 1975. He said the main target of the group had always been city dwellers, officials and intellectuals.

Despite the group's bid to alter their image, a senior diplomat here said, "I don't think anyone would accept them for what they say they are."

Cambodian Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An said no one should be taken in by the Khmer Rouge who he said "can be more royalist than the king and more liberal than the West. "But we understand their nature," he said.

British Group Plans To Set Up Phone Links

BK3007153290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1457 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 30 (AFP)—A small British aid group plans to set up an internal telecommunications system in Cambodia to facilitate humanitarian projects and combat the Khmer Rouge threat, its director said. "The priority is to find 50,000 dollars that ... could save thousands of lives and swing the war away from Pol Pot," said John Pedler of the Cambodia Trust.

Pol Pot led the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime held power here [as received] from 1975 until it was ousted by Vietnamese troops in January 1979.

Mr. Pedler cited the lack of an effective internal telephone system as one reason "why a lot of aid has not been as effective as it could have."

Hospitals and aid projects could use the system to coordinate needs between the capital and western Cambodia, the area under greatest threat from the communist Khmer Rouge and its two non-communist partners in the resistance coalition. A temporary system, operating over radio waves rather than cables, could also help provincial governments and military officials to contact each other to provide better intelligence and warn of enemy attacks, Mr. Pedler said.

Following research carried out at England's Warwick University, the trust picked the Japanese Codan crystal dialing system, which can link up to 99 points on a single line—though the users would have to take turns making calls.

Mr. Pedler said approval was awaited from the government to set up the system and to okay the three frequencies chosen for it following a study of the coordinates of major towns in western Cambodia.

Mr. Pedler said that following U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's June 18 announcement that Washington will no longer recognize the U.N. seat held by the resistance, "I am far from pessimistic about finding money—but I want to find it in the next two weeks." "Its inconceivable to me, after Baker said Pol Pot was not wanted here, that someone's not going to put their money where their mouth is," he said.

Mr. Pedler cited Sweden, Japan and the United States as possible sponsors as well as Hollywood stars, including Paul Newman, who have donated funds to humanitarian projects in Cambodia.

Cambodia Trust in January installed a small marine satellite communications system here that Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has used for crucial talks with Japanese and that leaders. It was also used to coordinate U.S. Senator Charles Robb's unprecedented visit here with U.S. experts to pick up the remains of six suspected American servicemen listed as missing in action from the Vietnam War.

Cambodia Trust has two aims—to provide essential needs and to prevent a return to power by the Khmer Rouge. It has no military functions, but it is studying ways to limit the damage caused by mines in coordination with the Halo Trust of Britain.

FRG Parliament Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK2407080590 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 24 Jul 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jul (SPK)—A delegation of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) arrived in Phnom Penh Monday for a week-long official visit to Cambodia.

The delegation headed by Mrs Ingrid Walz, deputy and member of the Parliament's Commission for Economic Cooperation, was greeted by Men Chhan, chairman of the Economic Commission of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly, and others.

(Gernot Taufmann), acting GDR charge d'affaires in Cambodia, was also present at the arrival of the delegation.

Japanese Club Gives Aid to Cambodian Orphanages

BK2507061990 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0425 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 25—The Cambodian Culture Club in Japan has donated 8,000 U.S. dollars worth of aid to the "Rose I" orphanage in Phnom Penh.

The aid, the second such consignment so far, consisted of school materials, daily necessities, foodstuffs and a sum of 100,000 riels (Cambodian currency).

The first consignment aid valued at 80,000 riels, was given to the orphanage in early 1990. Parts of the aid have also been distributed to the "Rose III" and "Rose IV" orphanages.

Son Sann Blames Hun Sen for Canceled Meeting

BK3007151690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Paris, July 30 (AFP)—Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann on Monday accused Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen of scuttling a Paris meeting of Cambodian factions that he had organised for Monday.

The leader of a right-wing faction of the Cambodian resistance tripartite coalition also told a press conference Monday that the U.S. Congress was being "influenced by Vietnamese propaganda."

Son Sann had called for a Paris meeting with the two other members of the resistance coalition (the Khmer Rouge and the faction led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk) Monday and Tuesday, and with Hun Sen, leader of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government on Wednesday. But he said he could not insist on the attendence of the other two resistance leaders after Hun Sen's refusal to attend.

Hun Sen rejected the invitation Sunday saying he would be prepared to attend the first meeting of a proposed supreme national council only if it was established in accordance with a joint communique signed in Tokyo in June.

Son Sann did not explain the cool reception given to the proposed meeting by resistance leader Prince Sihanouk who had instructed his son, Prince Rannaridh, to attend the Monday meeting.

Meanwhile, in a written statement Monday, Son Sann said that he had still not received "any response" to his invitation from the Khmer Rouge.

Son Sann called for the meeting of all Cambodian factions in Paris in the wake of a change in U.S policy announced by Secretary of State James Baker no longer recognising the resistance coalition's United Nations seat. He said Monday the U.S. policy change was the result of the U.S. Congress being "influenced by Vietnamese propaganda" and "not understanding the situation in Cambodia."

Since the Tokyo meeting in June and the Sihanouk-Hun Sen accord calling for a renouncing of the use of force, Son Sann said "fighting, on the contrary, has intensified in Cambodia." The resistance coalition leader, contradicting official Washington estimates, said there were still "45,000 Vietnamese soldiers in uniform" in Cambodia and nearly "two million settlers." He also said Vietnam has "annexed three (northeast) Cambodian provinces, Stung Treng, Mondolkiri and Ratanakiri."

The resistance leader minister said that despite the loss of support from the United States, the resistance coalition will have "at least one more vote" at the U.N., but did not specify what he meant.

SRV 'Puppets' in Kompong Som in 'Great Panic'

BK2907105990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] On 21 July, our people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Kompong Som city led our Cambodian national resistance forces to set fire to a 50-meter warehouse of the Vietnamese enemies at Khleang Leu near Kompong Som port. Eight truckloads of military uniforms, thousands of rolls of cloth, and two large trucks in this warehouse were all burned down.

Following this event, the Vietnamese enemies and the Vietnamese lackeys, traitorous Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppets in Kompong Som city have been in a great panic. They are in panic because on the one hand, they do not know when the national resistance forces which might be hidden in this city will attack them. On the other hand, they suspect the Cambodian soldiers and people in Kompong Som City of being agents of the national resistance forces. The Vietnamese aggressors and the ringleaders of the traitorous clique have organized and are sending out their secret agents to spy on, arrest, and torture the Cambodian soldiers and people who are suspected.

So far, the Vietnamese aggressors and the puppet ringleaders of the Vietnamese-lackey Hun Sen-Heng Samrin traitors in Kompong Som city arrested and jailed 15 Cambodian soldiers and 30 male and female inhabitants.

Our people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Kompong Som city are very angry with the Vietnamese aggressors and ringleaders of the Vietnamese-lackey Hun Sen-Heng Samrin traitors. Our people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Kompong Som city have spread out words to inform the others about the policy to exterminate the Cambodian race of the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets, traitorous Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppets.

Our people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Kompong Som city pledge to jointly launch activities against the Vietnamese aggressors and join hands with our Cambodian national resistance forces launching activities in Kompong Som city in attacking the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets. We pledge to do so until all Vietnamese aggressor and ringleaders of the Vietnamese-lackey Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppets are driven out of Kompong Som city and out of our Cambodian territory.

VONADK Notes Liberation of Kampot Township

BK3107012690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Jul 90

["Report on the Attack and Liberation of the Kampot District Township"]

[Text] On 23 July, our national resistance launched a five-front attack against the township of Kampot District at the Kbal Romeas market [Kampot Province].

The first front was directed against the Kampot District Township at the Kbal Romeas market. The second front was against the office buildings of Kbal Romeas Commune. The third was unleashed against the office buildings of Trapeang Sangke Thmei Commune. The fourth front was conducted against the office buildings of Kon Sat Commune. The fifth was launched against a company position atop the Pravoek Pong Hill.

After one hour of fighting, we completely liberated the five fronts. As a result, we killed 13 enemy soldiers on the battlefield, including a company commander, wounded 22, and captured six others. We destroyed 33 assorted guns, including 13 AK's, 10 SKS's, seven B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, three RPM guns, 15 barracks, two district office buildings, three communal office buildings, a vehicle, a motorbike, and some warehouses and war materiel. We seized 14 AK's, two AR-15 assault rifles, and some ammunition and war materiel. We liberated a district towns, three communal office buildings, and the following 10 villages: Bos Trabek, Bos Kroch, Trapeang Pring Khang Kaeut, Trapeang Pring Khang Cheung, Chamka Savmav, Trapeang Thnaot, Ang, Bos Nhinh, Kon Sat, and Kompong Nung. We freed 25 local officials and 15 villagers forcibly drafted for K-5 corvee.

At 0900 on 24 July, the Vietnamese enemies and puppets marshaled two companies of their troops from Kampot town, Kep, and Damnak Chang-aeu in an attempt to counterattack and retake the district town, communes, and villages from us. However, they were ambushed and forced to beat a hasty retreat. We killed four more enemy soldiers, including two company commanders, and we wounded seven others.

SRV Position in Chhuk District Said Destroyed

BK3107033690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] On 24 July, our national resistance forces unleashed a commando attack and completely destroyed the Vietnamese-puppet position at Trapeang Kra-nhung village in Boeng Sra-nge Commune, Chhuk District, Kampot Province. As a result, we killed four enemy soldiers, wounded 10, and captured five others. We destroyed three RPM guns, a 60-mm mortar, two B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, four AK's; we seized a 60-mm mortar, an RPM gun, an RPD machine gun, 17 AK's, a B-40 rocket launcher, and some ammunition and war materiel.

On the morning of 25 July, the Vietnamese enemies and puppets mustered two companies of their troops from Trapeang Andaeuk in an attempt to retake the position from us. However, they were ambushed at O Saray and forced to beat a retreat to Trapeang Andaeuk. We killed eight and wounded five enemy soldiers.

VONADK on Attack on Train in Kompong Chhnang

BK2607101390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Jul 90

[Text] On 15 July, the Vietnamese enemies transported paddy and rice they plundered from our people in various districts of Battambang Province by train from the province to Phnom Penh for shipment to Vietnam. The train was ambushed and completely burned down in an area between Krang Lvea and Mean Ko of Anlung K'eou, Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others and destroyed a locomotive, 12 wagons, a 14.5-mm machine gun, 14 AK's, a Goryunov machine gun, a B-40 rocket launcher, and two tanks of fuel. We seized 20 AK's, an RPD light machine gun, two RPK machine guns, two pistols, and a quantity of war materiel, and we also destroyed the 200-meter Anlung K'eou bridge.

Laos

PASASON on Trade Cooperation With PRC

BK2507063390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jul 90

[PASASON feature: "Lao-Chinese Cooperation on the Basis of Equality and Friendship"; date not given]

[Text] An exhibition of motor vehicles and farm machinery from the PRC's Yunnan Province was held recently in Vientiane. The export-import motor vehicles and spare parts company of our Laos' Trade and Tourism Ministry and the import-export machinery company of PRC's Yunnan Province jointly hosted the exhibition. It is part of the implementation of the contents and spirit of the memorandum signed in Vientiane in 1989 between the chairman of the Yunnan provincial administration and the minister of trade and foreign economic relations of Laos. It also followed the talks held between the Lao and Chinese companies in Vientiane on 20 March 1990. Though this exhibition of vehicles and goods of various types of the PRC was held for the first time in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, it served as a significant factor for the establishment of the fine relations between our two peoples. It also has contributed to improving the economic, trade, and production relations between our two countries. It has particularly benefited the establishment of joint ventures.

On this occasion, Bounhak Boutthavong, head of the central vehicle and spare parts supply service, disclosed to our mass media that the two companies have agreed to set up a factory for assembling light motor vehicles, which are thought to be compatible with the specific points of our country—an underdeveloped country with scattered goods and few products and y covered mostly by mountains unfavorable for the use of large transport vehicles. In addition, prices of the vehicles assembled in this factory are cheap and their quality very good. Bounhak Boutthavong also noted the construction of this car assembly factory will contribute to boosting the country's production, particularly in the agricultural and construction fields, to serve the requirements of offices and organizations, as well as of the people in the building of family economy. Setting up the factory also will create jobs for our people, help our cadres and workers raise their level of understanding in the scientific and technological field, and help us build factory management cadres. Moreover, it will help our Lao nation produce goods for export.

New Road To Aid Drug Suppression Operations

BK2307142590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Jul 90

[PASASON feature: "The Use of a Road Linking Thabok in Bolikhamsai Province and Long San in Vientiane Province"; date not given]

[Summary] The building of a new road linking Thabok and Long San has drawn great interest from the people in Vientiane and Bolikhamsai Provinces, in particular those in Hom District, Vientiane Province. "According to the drug suppression committee of Vientiane Province and leading committees of Hom District in interviews given to our PASASON correspondent on 15 June, throughout the past 15 years the process of socioeconomic development in Hom District has been carried out under natural conditions while our party Central Committee and government have made all efforts, both in terms of capital and capabilities, in building and developing, in depth, a new countryside in Hom District—the land of heroes. However, the living conditions of the multiethnic people in the Long San and Pha Lavek areas have not been improved as they should have been. The basic reasons for this are that the people's production has not been developed in accordance with the goods-oriented system, and the daily trade activities of the people of all strata remain at a standstill or even lose ground as a result of primitive production techniques and the communications problem."

In light of this situation, the drug suppression committee has coordinated with the leading committees of Hom District in seeking ways to settle the problem. "These committees have concluded that it is necessary to build a new road to make it easier for the people to carry out trading activities. They have decided to build this road from an intersection of Route 13 in Thabok village, Bolikhamsai Province to the Long San area in Hom District, Vientiane Province. The length of the road will be more than 30 km." The initial steps, which have been completed, included the topographical survey, the designing, and the estimation of costs.

"Boun-gnong Sisombong, member of the Vientiane provincial party committee, who is directing the construction of this road in Hom District, and Somvang Sipaseut, head of the drug suppression committee of Vientiane Province, have reiterated that the building of the Long San-Thabok road through the ridge of the Phou Gnom mountains bordering the two provinces—Vientiane and Bolikhamsai—is aimed at creating basic favorable conditions in many fields for the people and, in particular, for the drug suppression committee to effectively carry out the drug suppression project in Hom District." When completed, this road will make it easier for vehicles to travel between Vientiane capital and Hom District. This new road will cost the people less in terms of time and money to travel to and from these two points. It will also serve the requirements of the people of Hom District, Vientiane Province and in Bolikhamsai Province in carrying out trade.

Philippines

Further on Activities of New People's Army

Escaped Leader Helps Regrouping

HK3007103290 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Jul 90 p 8

[By Victor Vega]

[Text] A top New People's Army (NPA) officer who was able to escape from his detention cell in Sariaya, Quezon three months ago is now in Metro Manila and reportedly assisting the remnants of the NPA's Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) to regroup following the capture of ABB top cadres and officers.

Crescencio Camacho, 21, known in the NPA camp as "Ka [Comrade] Ariel" and "Ka Aris" was arrested in January and jailed for illegal possession of firearms, and kidnapping with illegal detention at the ReCom [Regional Command] 4 headquarters in Sariaya, Quezon, but was able to bolt from his prison cell last May 27. Camacho, an NPA military cadre and said to be one of the ranking NPA military officers in Southern Luzon, was allegedly responsible for series of kidnapping of military officers in Quezon province during the past years. He was allegedly one of the top communist cadres operating in Quezon province and Laguna.

Land Distributed to Farmers

HK3007025590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Jul 90 p 8

[By Noli Cabantug]

[Text] Dinalupihan, Bataan—The military here said that communist rebels in Central Luzon had distributed some 80 ha [hectares] of agricultural lands in Porac, Pampanga, as part of their so-called revolutionary land reform program.

Capt. [Captain] Gregorio Catapang Jr. intelligence officer of the Philippine Army's 69th Infantry Battalion, said the lands were mostly planted with rice and sugarcane and owned by local residents. Catapang said the rebel land reform program was revealed by documents captured by the soldiers in a recent encounter with insurgents in Bgy. [Barangay] Mitia, Porac, Pampanga. He said the lands were grabbed by the rebels from prominent local residents like Federico Carpio, Fernando Ungay and Regina Undana.

Catapang said the rebels distributed the lands to some 119 farmers—36 from Porac and 83 from Sta. Rita, the hometown of former New People's Army [NPA] chief Bernabe Buscayno alias "Kumander Dante." Catapang claimed that the revolutionary land reform program was the rebels' "last ditch effort" to retain the trust of the residents here and to compensate for their tactical losses in other parts of Central Luzon. He said that the rice and sugar crops had been converted to vegetables and other cash crops to generate income for the rebel movement.

Catapang said the rebels also organized cooperatives and had discouraged the beneficiaries of their agrarian reform program from paying taxes to the government. Catapang's "briefing" to newsmen followed the surrender of some 60 New People's Army rebels here. To Signify their return to the fold of the law, the former NPA members burned an effigy of their former commander, Rodolfo Tolentino alias "Ka [Comrade] Serving," head of the northwestern Pampanga district party committee. The former rebels included the son of a slain Pampanga policeman and an estranged wife of an active local rebel leader. Half of the ex-rebels are Negritoes from the mountains of Zambales. Local government officials here promised to provide the former rebels with livelihood after their "rehabilitation."

Military Agrees to Truce

HK3007120190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 30 Jul 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] The military acceded to the demand of the NPA [New People's Army] rebels in Negros for a ceasefire to facilitate the release of its two foreign hostages. Bishop Antonio Fortich, one of the civilian negotiators, announced that the military had agreed to this condition for the release of Peace Corps volunteer Timothy Swanson and Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno.

The 72-hour ceasefire will take effect on Wednesday for the rebels to release Swanson and Mizuno, and return to their hideout afterwards. The NPA said that Mizuno would be released first, on Thursday, at 1000 [0200 GMT] in Murcia, and will be followed by Swanson six hours later in Silay.

Brigade Leader Identified

HK3107050790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The military has revealed the identity of the New People's Army [NPA] Alex Boncayao Brigade's [ABB] new leader. A senior military intelligence officer identified the new ABB chief as Nilo De La Cruz. De La Cruz was suspected of having been the mastermind in the killing of U.S. Colonel James Rowe last year. Other NPA leaders were identified as Romulo Kintanar and Filemon Lagman. There is a cash reward of 1 million pesos for Kintanar's capture, and 500,000 pesos each for De La Cruz and Lagman.

Military Says NDF Plans Asia-Pacific Offices

HK3107034590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 31 Jul 90 p 6

[By Noli Cabantug]

[Text] The outlawed National Democratic Front (NDF) plans to establish offices in the Asia-Pacific region as part of its expanded propaganda offensive and fundraising campaign, the military said yesterday.

Citing alleged subversive documents seized, the military said the fund-raising drive would be under the guise of promoting the welfare of Filipino overseas workers, human rights, and environmental and health concerns. But actually, the campaign would generate funds for the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), according to the military.

The documents, the military said, were seized by intelligence agents while being transmitted from the NDF international office in Utrecht, the Netherlands, to the NPA general command in Manila. An intelligence officer who decoded the documents said these were prepared by former priest Luis Jalandoni, now in exile in Utrecht with alleged CPP founder and chairman Jose Ma. Sison. Jalandoni's identity appeared in the documents as "Ka [Comrade] Mario," said the officer who requested anonymity.

As part of the propaganda offensive, NDF leaders plan to produce documentary films and go on speaking tours both in the U.S. and key capitals in Asia and the Pacific about the movement, the military said. The military, quoting from the documents, said these steps will "promote recognition, develop relations work and generate finances, prepare for the peak in 1992 when an international NDF conference will be held." [sentence as published]

NDF Warns of Punishment for Luzon Looters

HK2707111790 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 27 Jul 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF]-Central Luzon Command today issued a warning against people exploiting the calamity in Central Luzon. It warned people against looting relief goods for quake victims for their own selfish motive. The NDF said it will personally punish those who do this.

Aquino Orders Evaluation of Cease-Fire Proposals

HK3107033990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 31 Jul 90 pp 1, 18

[By M. C. Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] President Aquino ordered yesterday Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos to verify and evaluate proposals for a ceasefire from various groups in view of an increasing clamor from the Senate, the church, and private organizations to initiate a nationwide truce after the devastating July 16 quake to focus all efforts on economic reconstruction.

Mrs. Aquino appeared to have changed her hardline stance against a ceasefire, as she indicated openness toward such a call. "All proposals will have to be verified as to authenticity as well as sincerity," she said. But in the meantime, she added, "our forces (will) continue to take all reasonable measures to secure the peace and order of our land and to protect the normal workings of business and commerce." Mrs. Aquino said this in reaction to a call of Rep. [Representative] Bonifacio Gillego (Independent, Sorsogon) to reconsider the proposed ceasefire between government troops and leftist, rightist, and secessionist rebels. [passage omitted]

In another development, Mrs. Aquino left it up to the Peace and Order Council in Negros Occidental and the Freedom Committee it has formed for the purpose of freeing two foreigners kidnapped by communist rebels to decide on a call of the abductors for a three-day ceasefire. She said the two groups headed by Negros Occidental Gov. [Governor] Bitay Lacson would know best how to handle the best way to ensure the safe release of Timothy Swanson, U.S. Peace Corps volunteer, and Japanese national Fumio Mizuno, a member of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement who were kidnapped separately almost two months ago.

Retired Bishop Antonio Fortich said the communist guerillas expressed willingness to free their hostages this week but demanded a three-day ceasefire starting Wednesday. Mrs. Aquino said she will ask Ramos to assist her in evaluating such developments should they arise, noting that she did not permanently rule out the possibility of a temporary cessation of hostilities. [passage omitted]

Police Commander, 3 Children Killed in Ambush

HK3107102590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 31 Jul 90

[By Joe Mari Segura, DYFM Radio Bombo, Iloilo City]

[Text] The police station commander in Sebaste, Antique and his three children were killed in an ambush this morning two kilometers from the Sebaste Police Station. The victim was identified as Lieuetenant Toribio Mendoza. A report said he was driving his children to school when he was ambushed by unidentified men. Mendoza and his children suffered several gunshot wounds, immediately dying. The report also said the suspects were armed with high-caliber weapons. Authorities still are establishing the motive behind the ambush. Elements of the Sebaste Police Station are investigating whether others were wounded in the ambush.

Further on Monies To Help Earthquake Victims

Moratorium Ruled Out

HK2907073290 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Jul 90 pp 1, 16

[By Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Text] Finance and Central Bank authorities ruled out anew yesterday the possibility of imposing a moratorium in debt payment and instead opted to seek a refinancing facility with commercial banks and multilateral institutions to rehabilitate the quake-devastated economy.

Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao Jr. said the government is seeking about P[peso]4.7 billion from donor countries for rehabilitation and reconstruction of small- and medium-scale business establishments and industries. The funds are expected to be brought in through grants and special loans under the umbrella of the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP), he added.

"We are going to try and pursue those options as aggressively as we can on a negotiated non-unilateral basis to get additional funds to do the buy-back," Estanislao said. He was referring to the successful $1.3-billion debt buy-back scheme obtained last January.

The other night, President Aquino also said before the Manila Overseas Press Club that the government will seek a debt relief and a debt and interest reduction scheme similar to the successful buy-back. During her speech, she also thanked both chambers of Congress for the immediate passage of the P10-billion reconstruction fund and pledged to make "unity a reality."

In another development, Mrs Aquino commended during a farewell call 21-member the Seattle King County Disaster Team of the U.S. including two specially trained labrador retriever dogs, that assisted in rescue operations in Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya, particularly in the Dalton Pass area where landslides buried several people, and vehicles.

Estanislao and Central Bank Gov. [Governor] Jose Cuisia said some banks and institutions were open to the possibilities of refinancing. "The reactions are mixed," Cuisia said. The government financial institutions (GFIs) have committed P7.2 billion for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Northern and Central Luzon. About P3.2 billion will be made available for the reconstruction of small and medium scale business establishments.

Reconstruction Funding Begins

HK2807072890 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Jul 90 p 25

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Excerpt] The government will undertake next week a massive domestic borrowing effort to raise part of the funding requirements of its reconstruction program in earthquake-affected areas of Luzon.

Some P[peso] 8.7-billion worth of peso-denominated bonds and dollar-denominated Treasury bills will be floated beginning July 31 by the government to tap domestic savings. This domestic resource mobilization effort will be complemented by a parallel availment of foreign soft loans and grants to boost the amount of funds that would be required in the 1- to-5 year reconstruction program.

According to Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao, the two-pronged resource mobilization tack is in line with the reconstruction for development policy approved by the President and the Cabinet. The policy called for the initial reliance on domestic resources for the country's reconstruction program in several areas in Luzon damaged by the killer earthquake on Monday last week.

In a press briefing, yesterday, Estanislao said that P1-billion worth of "Tulong Bayan" bonds will be offered to the public beginning Tuesday next week. The 10-year bond issue carries these other features: a yield of eight percent coupon rate plus raffle prizes equivalent to four percent per annum of the outstanding issue; issuable in bearer form and in denominations of P500, P1,000 and P100,000. Another set of bonds, the 5-year "Reconstruction Bonds" will also be launched next week in six series of P500 million. These bonds will be sold at par and on tap basis, and issuable in registered or bearer form at the option of the investor, and in these denominations—P100,000, P1 million and P10 million. [passage omitted]

Foreign Aid Received

HK2807075490 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Jul 90 pp 1, 10

[By staff members Arlene Chipongian and Maritas Paez]

[Text] The government obtained pledges yesterday for loans and grants from 39 governments and agencies to finance a massive reconstruction program for earthquake-ravaged Luzon. The assistance will be on top of what the Philippines normally gets from them.

Government economic officials got the pledges at a meeting arranged by the Department of Foreign Affairs with the donors' representatives. Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said the Philippines was able to "generate very clear, concrete and specific suggestions on a working level of consultations."

Estanislao and Secretaries Cayetano Paderanga of Economic Planning and Fiorello Estuar of Public Works and Highways told about 100 representatives of foreign governments and multilateral financial institutions that the cost of repair and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure alone could reach P[peso]6.848 billion. Paderaqnga said their listeners showed sympathy and indicated a willingness to give quick support, apart from the official development assistance (ODA) they allocate yearly to the Philippines. They just want to be assured, he said, an orderly handling of it, a concern arising presumably from the confusion in the current distribution of aid to earthquake sufferers.

More definite and firmer pledges will come at higher-level meetings, the Philippine officials said. Among the institutions represented at the meeting were the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. [ADB] The ADB had in fact approved a $200,000 grant to finance a study to assess the extent of the earthquake damage. To show that order had been put into the government's response to the disaster, Paderanga reported that it had been divided into three phases. The first and current phase is rescue and relief, which is being handled by the inter-agency National Disaster Coordinating Council.

Estanislao said the government actually had also started the second phase, to rehabilitate affected areas by pursuing quick-gestation projects to bring back basic services such as housing, water and education. This phase will consist of building temporary homes, erecting prefabricated school-buildings, providing potable water and road repair.

The final phase—reconstruction and development—will begin on Oct. 25. That includes not only rebuilding devastated areas, but bringing "improvements in the area to a much higher level than before the earthquake." Estanislao spoke of a government plan to build "calamity proof" road approaches to Baguio City. It had been suggested that Kennon Rd., the quickest route to Baguio City, be expanded into four lanes, with tunnel to protect commuters against landslides. The World Bank, he said, is considering providing loans for the third phase.

Takeshi Yagi, economic director of the Japanese embassy, and Malcolm Butler of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), said their governments would still have to asses the financing requirements of the country before making any firm commitments. Estuar's presentation focused on infrastructure damage. Of the estimated P6.85 billion required for repair, P2.05 billion will go to emergency repairs and the remaining P4.8 billion to rehabilitation. Infrastructure covers roads, bridges, schoolbuildings, ports, airports, irrigation systems, telecommunications and power systems.

Next week, Estanislao and Central Bank Gov. [Governor] Jose Cuisia will go to Tokyo and Washington to request foreign creditors for further debt relief. Estanislao told reporters in Malacanang that he and Cuisia had presidential instructions to the following options, all negotiated, never unilateral: a suspension of debt payments, new loans on concessional terms and a scheme whereby debts are bought at a discount. The National Economic and Development Authority has estimated the total earthquake damage at P10-P15 billion. Philippine government financial institutions have committed P7.2 billion to the reconstruction.

Ramos Asks for Further Funds

HK2807041790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos announced the need for an additional 70 million pesos for rescue, relief and recovery operations in earthquake-stricken areas. In his weekly news conference, Ramos also said that the additional amount would help speed up deliveries of relief goods to earthquake victims. Meanwhile, Ramos also said that delivery of relief goods to some areas had been suspended because of strong rains.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] If it rains now, it is going to affect the [word indistinct] damage and we hope that the damage from the heavy rains will not be too much. [end recording]

Aquino Launches Bonds

HK3107055190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Excerpt] President Aquino today called on all sectors to unite and help in collecting adequate funds for the rehabilitation of citizens and areas affected by the destructive earthquake.

The president made this appeal when she personally led the launching of reconstruction bonds this morning at Malacanang. The president said the unity shown by the Filipinos in helping our fellow countrymen is proof we can rise and uplift once more our injured economy.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] We are all here to reunite our desire to help in a meaningful way those who suffered from the earthquake and to lead to the rehabilitation of what was damaged in reconstruction and development of the entire country.

Our pledge to subscribe to reconstruction bonds as they are issued is a concrete and specific manifestation of our spirit of unity. We are giving of ourselves and of our own savings so that we can rise from the rubble and rebuild. Government and people linked arms, hearts, and minds in the wake of tragedy. We must continue to be one, reinforcing each other, complementing each other's resources so that together we shall pull through and end up with something better and grander than what we ever had. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Aquino Forms Special Team on Converting Bases

HK2807095890 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino formed a special operations team today to prepare for the implementation of recommendations by the Legislative-Executive Bases Council under her office.

Here is Tanny Rodriguez with a report:

[Begin recording] Pursuant to Administrative Order No. 416, the president appointed Fiorello Estuar, secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways, as chairman of the special operations team, and Cabinet Secretary Aniceto Sobrepena and Under Secretary Ernesto de Castro as members of the team.

The special operations team is tasked to implement the following recommendations of the bases council:

First, to coordinate all activities related to implementation of the plans under the bases conversion program. Second, to address all issues and concerns related to the implementation and to undertake all necessary actions. Third, to provide the president with technical advice on matters related to the bases conversion plan. Fourth, to initiate the first phase of the physical implementation of the required projects and to undertake other responsibilities related to the bases conversion plan.

According to the order, the operations team will carry out these duties pending organization and operation of the bases development authority. The team will submit a periodic report on its activities to the president through the Office of Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig. The same administration order also stipulates that the office of the president will allocate the operating funds of the team. It also says the operations team will become operational immediately. [end recording]

Central Bank To Launch Kabisig Bonds 3 Sep

HK2807072290 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Jul 90 p 25

[By Raul Valino]

[Text] The government is going ahead with the launching of its controversial "Kabisig [Partnership]" bonds despite strong doubts in Congress about their legality.

A Central Bank [CB] announcement said yesterday the Kabisig bonds would be launched Sept. 3 with issue date of Oct. 1. Proceeds of the bonds, according to an earlier Malacanang statement, would fund the recently-launched political movement called Kabisig. House Speaker Ramon V. Mitra Jr. said the Executive Department was not authorized by law to raise funds and that it was only Congress which had the power to appropriate funds for government activities.

The flotation of the controversial bonds was approved in principle by the Monetary Board last week, a CB statement said. To be issued are P [peso] 2 billion worth of "Kabisig-Tulong [assistance]" savings bonds under R.A. [expansion unknown] 1000, as amended. This law was enacted before President Aquino's term. According to the CB, the Kabisig bearer-bonds are tax exempt and have a maturity of five years. They are to be denominated in P1,000; P10,000; P20,000 and P50,000 with an interest of 15 percent per annum which is payable semi-annually. The CB also explained that the bonds are direct and unconditional obligations of the national government but are not eligible for statutory reserve or as collateral for loans with the Central Bank.

Five government financial institutions have been named underwriters and lead dealers of the Kabisig bonds. The five are the Philippine National Bank, the Development Bank of the Philippines, the Land Bank of the Philippines, the Government Service Insurance System and the Social Security System. All surety companies certified of good standing by the insurance commissioner are eligible to issue surety bonds covering loss, theft, mutilation and destruction of Kabisig-Tulong Bayan [Aid to the Nation] savings bonds, the CB added.

The Kabisig bonds, the CB explained, replaced the Kalayaan [freedom] bonds. It said the CB's government securities department has been authorized to advise all banks and non-bank financial institutions which signed up in the sales and services agency agreements for the Kalayaan bonds that these agreements are no longer in effect in view of their discontinuance and their replacement by the Kabisig bonds under different terms and conditions.

South Cotabato Governor Suspended for Swindling

HK2707132790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1200 GMT 27 Jul 90

[By Rey Mariano]

[Text] South Cotabato Governor Ismael Sueno was sentenced to 90 days suspension after he was sued at the anti-graft court for swindling through falsification of public documents. The order was issued by Associate Justice Sabino de Leon Jr. after Sueno failed to appear before a hearing of the case against him on 5 July this year. It was also learned that Sueno and his lawyer failed to file an opposition to a motion seeking the governor's suspension. The order issued by the anti-graft court was based on a decision issued by the Supreme Court on a case involving former Presidential Commission of Good Government Commissioner Quintin Doromal.

Former Marcos 'Crony' Turns Over $16 Million

HK2807074790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Jul 90 pp 1, 10

[By staff member Julie Javellana]

[Excerpt] Exiled former Marcos crony Roberto S. Benedicto turned over $16 million (P[peso]378 million) to the Philippines in what the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) called "an act of restitution."

Benedicto, a sugar and media magnate in Ferdinand Marcos' dictatorial regime, remitted the money, which the government claimed was part of ill-gotten wealth, through a wire transfer from two Swiss banks to the Philippine National Bank. He negotiated the turnover with PCGG Chairman Mateo Caparas, who said President Aquino had authorized the negotiations.

After reaching an agreement, Caparas and Benedicto sought orders from the Zurich and Geneva courts to unblock Benedicto's accounts in the two cantons. Benedicto presented a manifesto saying he was withdrawing the contents of his accounts in favor of the Philippine government. Caparas gave a statement that the Philippines was allowing the lifting of the freeze order on the accounts. According to Caparas, who did not say when the turnover took place, the sum might be part of a series of turnovers by Benedicto, who is supposed to be looking for a "global settlement." [passage omitted]

Observer Status Assured in Muslim Organization

HK3107042590 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 31 Jul 90 p 12

[Text] Political leaders of six influential member-states in the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] have assured the Philippine delegation of observer status in future OIC sessions.

This was reported yesterday to President Aquino by Senator Mamintal A. J. Tamano who recently arrived from a visit to OIC member-states with Tawi-Tawi Rep. [Representative] Alawaddin T. Bandon. In a press conference, Sen. Tamano said the Islamic leaders "were impressed with President Aquino's programs and policies for the benefit of the Filipino Muslims."

He added, "There is actually a communication gap between what is actually being done here for the Muslims and what is being conveyed to the Islamic world." Government's observer status will offset the propaganda being waged by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] for a similar status in OIC. Among those who expressed support for Mrs. Aquino's administration were King Hassan II of Morocco, President Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani of Iran, Shaykh Surur Al Nuhayyan of the United Arab Emirates, Deputy Foreign Minister Yusuf Sararah of Egypt and Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Al-Shaseen of Kuwait.

Severed

Sen. Tamano said the Islamic countries' support for the MNLF since the Marcos regime was severed when the Aquino government took over. The Mindanao solon said Islamic assistance has been focused on Filipino Muslims rather than the MNLF, adding that the Muslim leaders were also briefed on the benefits of the Muslim Mindanao Autonomous Act which essentially embodies the Tripoli Agreement. Sen. Tamano said Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhdhafi still has to be informed of the Aquino government's programs and policies, especially for Filipino Muslims.

507 Million-Peso Project With FRG Announced

HK3007030390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jul 90 pp 1, 21

[By O. Masaganda]

[Text] Lucena City—A P507.6-million [pesos] joint economic and livelihood project of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the Philippines will start soon, it was announced by Hans-Jurgen Schmid, project coordinator, and Quezon Gov. [Governor] Eduardo T. Rodriguez, chairman of the board of the Bondoc Peninsula Development Program (BPDP).

Dr. Karl Dilg, deputy head for southeast Asia station, and Dr. Otto Hammes, section chief of the German embassy in Manila, were briefed by Rodriguez on the economic and security situations in the Bondoc Peninsula. Germany will undertake livelihood projects, such as agriculture, cottage industries, fishing, canning, processing of coconut by-products and financial support for co-operatives. The program also includes the construction of infrastructure projects like schoolbuildings and health centers.

The FRG allocated P423 million while the Philippine government will put up a 20-percent counterpart amounting to some P84.6 million, for the construction of roads and bridges. Rodriguez said that Buenaventura Go-Soco Jr., NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] director for Region 4, will meet with members of the BPDP next month to finalize details of the program. Antonio Perilla, secretary of the board, told the BULLETIN that the organization has established an office in Catanauan, Quezon to monitor the projects.

Doctors Hammes and Dilg said that they are concerned about the coconut farmers in the Bondoc Peninsula since the current price of copra in the area is only P230 per hundred kilos (resecada). The Southern Luzon oil mills in Mulanay has suspended its operation forcing the poor farmers to sell their copra for a lower price. The German officials said that the present system of drying copra can be improved with the application of the modern drying methods. They pointed out the great commercial possibilities of coconut by-products such as the coconut husk which can be made into foam and coconut shell for charcoal briquettes for export.

It will be recalled that during the visit of President Aquino in Germany last year, the rebel coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) led a demonstration in various German cities asking West Germany to stop its projects in the Bondoc Peninsula because these are allegedly to be used in the government's counterinsurgency campaign. Gregorio Rosal, alias Ka [Comrade] Roger, spokesman of the New People's Army [NPA] Melito Glor Command, admitted he sent a letter to German officials asking for the suspension of their projects in the Bondoc Peninsula. Governor rodriguez said that if the project pushes through, among the people who would be benefitted are the families of NPA rebels.

Thailand

Military Criticizes U.S. Shift on Cambodia

BK3107045990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Jul 90 p 4

[Text] The Thai military yesterday lashed out at the US government's decision to withdraw support for the Cambodian resistance forces and what it called the US attempt to isolate the Khmer Rouge.

Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Narudon Detpradiyut, spokesman of the Supreme Command, said at a press briefing yesterday that the US decisions was motivated by self-interest and "outdated perception" of the Marxist Khmer Rouge. "The Khmer Rouge will fight like dogs now that Washington has pushed them into a corner by withdrawing its support for the Cambodian resistance forces," he said.

The spokesman predicted that the fightings between the resistance guerrillas, particularly those belonging to the Khmer Rouge, and the Phnom Penh government troops would intensify as a result of the US decision. "How can it be possible to achieve a peace settlement of the

11-year-old Cambodian civil war without the participation of the Khmer Rouge," he said "Where were they (the Khmer Rouge) supposed to live if they were left out from the peace settlement?"

Narudon said it was about time the US discarded its old perception about Khmer Rouge's "past cruelty" now that the Khmer Rouge guerrillas have changed their attitudes.

The Khmer Rouge, strongest of all the resistance forces, are blamed for the deaths of one million Cambodians before they were ousted from power by Vietnam in 1979.

Cambodian guerrillas have been based in eastern Thailand during the past 10 years in their attempt to overthrow the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government.

He said the US should contribute more to the peace process rather than sticking to its old anti-Khmer Rouge perception.

Deputy Foreign Minister on Fighting in Cambodia

BK3107145790 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Interview with Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, Thai deputy foreign minister, by an unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Will the U.S. withdrawal of recognition of Cambodia push the Khmer Rouge to try hard for a military victory?

[Praphat] That is an internal problem of Cambodia. In fact we have ... [sentence incomplete as heard]. Before, we had Vietnam close to our border. That was pressure on us—a threat to our security. Now, as a result of our cooperation with other countries in the world, we managed to force Vietnam to pull out its troops out of Cambodia. Thailand has been relieved of that pressure now. What is left for us to do now is to end the fighting in Cambodia. There have been several proposals made toward that end. ASEAN itself has taken a consistent stand, that of cooperation with all countries in order to achieve an end to the fighting there.

Editorial Views ASEAN Decision on Security

BK3107025190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Jul 90 p 8

[Editorial: "ASEAN Security Consensus"]

[Text] Though Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans' proposal for a conference on a security cooperation in Asia (CSCA) is not new, it is an idea that's time has come. But first the six ASEAN members must agree among themselves on how to address existing regional security problems and form a security consensus.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in the early 1970s came up with a concept of an Asian collective security system as part of his detente with US President Richard Nixon. But his idea received only some lip service in India but little attention elsewhere as the Vietnam War was still raging and most of the non-communist countries in Asia were still quite content with the security provided by the United States and its Western allies. Brezhnev's proposal was also seen as a Soviet attempt to encircle China where the Cultural Revolution of radical Maoists had yet to run its destructive course.

More than a decade later, a new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev revived the idea of the Soviet Union playing a leading role in maintaining Asian collective security in his Vladivostok speech in July 1986. Gorbachev has repeated his Vladivostok idea in New Delhi and in Beijing. When Gorbachev talks about peace and collective security, his credibility is certainly much higher than that of Brezhnev whose doctrine of arms intervention in Eastern Europe and in developing countries in support of wars of national liberation has been renounced by the new Soviet president.

Gorbachev has also been credited for the emergence of market-oriented democracies in Eastern Europe and lately for clearing major hurdles to German unification. He is therefore in a position to urge Asia to emulate the successful European peace processes, particularly the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

In an opening speech to the annual dialogue between ASEAN and its Western partners held in Jakarta last week, Foreign Minister Evans said he saw no reason why Asia could not form a CSCA modelled on the CSCE. Canadian Secretary for External Affairs Joe Clark also advocated a similar Asia-Pacific forum at the same Jakarta meeting. Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, however, responded that these suggestions were interesting but ASEAN could need some time to digest them first.

Alatas' comment reflected the cold reality that there were disagreements among the six ASEAN members on many key regional security problems, notably the Cambodian conflict, the US military presence, and the so-called "communist threats" from Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union. They also differed in their perceptions of the rapid changes in Indochina, East Europe, China and the Soviet Union. Thus ASEAN countries certainly need some time to reduce their differences and to form a new consensus on security issues.

In the past ASEAN leaders agreed on the need to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) and to keep all nuclear weapons out of the region. But so far little progress has been achieved and these two goals remain out of ASEAN's reach. Moreover, ASEAN has also failed to adapt to the changing situation in Cambodia. Consequently, Thailand under Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has to go it alone in initiating direct contacts with Phnom Penh. And Signapore has, in spite of its support to the ZOPFAN concept, recently agreed to host US military facilities and Brunei is reportedly in a process of following suit.

Therefore another ASEAN summit, as was called for by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last week when ASEAN foreign ministers met in Jakarta, is needed for ASEAN leaders to review their security concerns and form a consensus. ASEAN can, after resolving the Cambodian conflict and improving ties with Indochina, be a better prime mover for an Asian security forum than either the Soviet Union or Australia, which are, strictly speaking, not truly Asian countries.

The Soviet Union has yet to placate Japan as far as the Northern Territories issue is concerned, whereas Australia is still at odds with Indonesia over Timor. In recent years, Australia has tried to increase its presence in Southeast Asia by, for example, playing an active role in the Cambodian peace process and paying for the Thai-Lao border bridge. Evans' call for a CSCA could be seen as part of the continuing Australian policy to identify itself with Asian countries, particularly those in ASEAN.

It is Singapore's turn to host the summit. Singapore will likely wait until after First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong replaces Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in November before hosting an ASEAN summit, the fourth of its kind. The third ASEAN summit was held in Manila in December 1987.

Without another ASEAN summit, a new security consensus will not be realized; without an ASEAN consensus, a CSCA is impossible.

Burmese Students Fear Repercussion to Bombing

BK2707020390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] Burmese student sources told THE NATION yesterday they were concerned that Wednesday's [25 July] bomb explosion at the Burmese Embassy on Sathorn Road would result in Thai authorities stepping up deportations and other measures against them and Burmese dissidents.

The students' response came after a Burmese Embassy authority blamed anti-Rangoon dissidents for the incident, in which no injuries were reported.

Although no group claimed responsibility for the incident, the embassy's first secretary, Tin Htoon, said either Burmese dissidents in Thailand or members of an ethnic resistance group could be involved, but added that he could not identify positively who might be responsible for the explosion.

The Burmese students, however, say they strongly suspected the bombing could have been the work of embassy officials who wanted the incident to be used an an excuse for crackdowns on the Burmese student movement along the Thai-Burmese border.

A similar incident took place in Tokyo about five months ago when a bomb wrapped in a Burmese-language newspaper was found in a rubbish bin at the Burmese Embassy there. In that incident, embassy officials reportedly blamed Burmese dissidents for planting the bomb but Japanese police later suspected it was an inside job. Student sources said the second secretary of the embassy in Tokyo suddenly left the country while the investigation was being conducted.

The Democratic Alliance of Burma [DAB], made up of more that 20 ethnic and Burmse dissident groups, also denied involvement in the Sathorn embassy bombing. Said Ye Kyaw Thu, an adviser to the DAB presidium: "Although the Alliance has vowed to topple the Rangoon regime by force, it does not support violence by its members in foreign countries, including Thailand."

Tin Maung Win, DAB secretary general, said yesterday that all DAB leaders "drew the same conclusion that this (explosion) could be the Burmese junta's plot to create a misunderstanding between the DAB and the Thai government. It (Rangoon) has done this before in Japan."

Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Uthai Atsawarak, commander of the Special Branch Division, said police believed the bombing, which took place at 4.20 am on Wednesday, was an act of intimidation and most likely motivated by political conflicts in Burma. Uthai said the home-made explosive device was thrown into the compound by someone riding a motorcycle from the direction of Pan Road. The blast left a crater 12 inches wide and 4 inches deep.

Another senior police officer, who asked not to be identified, said the bomb might not have come from outside the embassy compound.

Military Officers To Train in Canadian Forces

BK3107063190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] Thailand and Canada yesterday signed an agreement to send Thai troops for training in Canada's armed forces.

The agreement, which was approved by the Cabinet on January 30, was signed by Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff Phisit Salikhup and Canadian Ambassador to Thailand Lorence A.H. Smith on behalf of the governments of the two countries.

Gen [General] Phisit said the agreement covers only training of Thai military officers in Canada, not exchanges of troops or joint military exercises. The Army sent staff officers for training to a Canadian military school in 1983, Phisit said.

Commerce Minister Pitches Trade With S. Africa

BK2407040190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] The Commerce and Finance ministries will today ask the Cabinet to consider lifting the trade embargo against South Africa to expand Thailand's foreign trade.

Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan, in an interview with the BANGKOK POST, said it is now time for Thailand to have trade relations with South Africa. He said that by isolating itself from economic ties with South Africa, Thailand only stood to lose an opportunity to expand its trade with that country, which is rich in gold, lignite, gems and other raw materials. "We have to make it clear that political and trade issues should be separate. Politically, Thailand is still bound to comply with a United Nations resolution to sanction South Africa for its apartheid policy," Mr Subin said.

Although many countries had announced they had sanctioned South Africa economically, they had turned a blind eye to trade with that country by their private sector, he said. Mr Subin said he would try to convince the Foreign Ministry that trade relations with South Africa would not go against Thailand's foreign policy, especially its obligation to comply with the UN resolution.

Prime Minister Holds Party for ROK Counterpart

BK3107094990 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan last night hosted a dinner in honor of South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun at Government House. The South Korean prime minister arrived in Bangkok on Sunday for a two-day stopover en route to Europe. The two leaders exchanged views on trade and economic cooperation. Thailand and South Korean are both members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC], which was established to promote economic cooperation among 12 countries in the Asia and Pacific rim. South Korea is to host the 1991 APEC meeting and Thailand the following one in 1992.

Paper Publishes Statistics on Boat People

BK3107015590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] The number of Vietnamese boat people arriving in Thailand this month dropped dramatically due to heavy seas, but the number of Vietnamese who travelled overland across Cambodia into the country increased markedly, a navy spokesman said.

Capt [Captain] Sangwian Nungkhamma said the number of Vietnamese arriving by sea this month was 201 compared with 679 in June because of rough weather caused by the rainy season. "The sharp drop can also be attributed to the crackdown on smuggling rings which organize the illegal entry of Vietnamese," the spokesman said.

The number of Vietnamese arriving in Thailand by land through Cambodia this month was 871, which Sangwian said was a significant jump from June's figure. He said 735 of the 871 were Vietnamese of Cambodian descent.

Minister Chaloem Said Ready To Join Opposition

BK3107043590 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] There are more and more rumors about a cabinet reshuffle. A minister who is expected to be excluded from a new cabinet lineup is Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung. Chaloem said that he is ready to join the opposition.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is your opinion?

[Chaloem] The newspapers said I would be excluded in a new cabinet lineup. If I leave the government, I can perform the duty of being a member of the opposition. It is all right.

[Reporter] Is there any problem?

[Chaloem] Today I am in the government, and I fully carry out my duties for the government. But I will also fully perform the duty of being an opposition member when I am in the opposition.

[Reporter] A public opinion poll conducted by Thirayut Bunmi, director of the social research group at Chulalongkon University, says that you are among the ministers who garner the least public confidence. How will you improve yourself? Or will you review your position in the government?

[Chaloem] How many people did Thirayut ask?

[Reporter] About 800 people?

[Chaloem] How many people are there in Thailand? Thailand has a population of about 60 million people. He only asked about 800 people and then arrogantly publicized his findings. In foreign countries, some academicians conduct opinion polls this way. However, they do not publicize the results because they consider it inappropriate to do so. [end recording]

Vietnam

'Demilitarized' Cambodian Refugee Camps Urged

BK3007142990 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ten years ago when the genocidal regime of Khmer Rouge was overthrown, the people thought that this regime would be abolished forever in Cambodia, but the Khmer Rouge tried all means to restore this brutal regime and continued their brutal crimes against the Cambodian people, especially in Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand. Here is our radio commentary:

Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand were set up since 1975 when the Khmer Rouge army advanced to Phnom Penh and drove all people from cities, towns, and townships. Many Cambodians, mostly city dwellers, have crossed the border into Thailand to take refuge. In 1979 when the genocidal regime of Pol Pot collapsed, the Khmer Rouge coerced tens of thousands of people to follow them into Thailand to live in refugee camps. So far, eight Cambodian refugee camps have been set up, of which five camps are under the Khmer Rouge control, two camps controlled by Son Sann, and one under the control of Sihanouk.

In recent periods, the Cambodian refugee camps on Thai soil have been no longer refugee camps in the real sense of the word. They have become logistics bases and military springboards for opposition forces, especially the Khmer Rouge, to carry out military, sabotage, and subversive activities against the State of Cambodia. Many Western journalists who succeeded in entering several refugee camps of the Pol Pot clique affirmed that the Polpotists continued controlling the camp inmates. They also poisoned the Cambodian refugees by the ideology of revenge, national selfishness, and warmonger.

Children from 10 years old upward who were born after 1975 were forced to attend military training and political courses. Children from 14 years old upward were forced to carry guns and become soldiers of the Khmer Rouge. The Pol Pot clique pinned high hopes on these young soldiers. They thought that this young generation did not know much about their native land, so it is easy to start in their minds such reactionary ideology, especially Polpotism, and to use them as an instrument to carry out the second genocide in Cambodia. Therefore, the Polpotists claimed that these young soldiers would be their enlisted manpower source against the State of Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge have now considered the refugee camps controlled by them in Thai soil as sanctuaries to carry out a war with weapons provided by China and several other countries to sabotage the peaceful life and happiness of the Cambodian people in Cambodia. And these are the mainstay of the Khmer Rouge against all political solutions to the Cambodian issue.

The question now is that to prevent the Khmer Rouge from carrying out the second genocide in Cambodia and sabotaging the process of settlement of the Cambodian issue, all Cambodian refugee camps on Thai soil must be demilitarized. Meanwhile, it is necessary to stop all arms supplies to the Khmer Rouge. Only by so doing, a political solution to the Cambodian issue would be promoted to restore peace and stability in Cambodia.

ASEAN Proposal on Cambodia's UN Seat Viewed

BK2707134990 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The ASEAN countries' foreign ministerial conference ended in Jakarta on Wednesday. The conference adopted a 28-page-long joint communique with 78 points on international and regional situations, including six points on the Cambodian issue. In this connection, the Voice of Vietnam has this to say:

The ASEAN countries' foreign ministers held their conference in Jakarta on 24-25 July. This annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers attracted the world attention and interest because it took place immediately after the United States changed it policy toward the Cambodian issue.

The 78-point joint communique adopted at the conference comprises important contents, reflecting the ASEAN's stand toward international questions, especially the Cambodian issue. Noteworthy is that in the six points on the Cambodian issue, there is not a single word criticizing Vietnam. This is for the first time during the last 10 years, since the Cambodian issue appeared, the ASEAN countries issued a communique condemning the Khmer Rouge's genocidal crimes and demanding a non-return of genocidal practices in Cambodia.

The top diplomats of ASEAN countries also laid stress on the importance of a cease-fire in Cambodia and called on all Cambodian opposition groups to join efforts for the establishment of the supreme national council in Cambodia.

The positive effects of the ASEAN countries' joint communique prove that these countries have just taken concrete steps toward a solution to the Cambodian issue in conformity with the trend of a number of other countries toward this issue, and met the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the world as a whole.

However, it is necessary to point out that among the six points on the Cambodian issue, the ASEAN countries propose to maintain the Cambodian seat at the United Nations for the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea if, until the 46th session of the UN General Assembly, the supreme national council of Cambodia has not yet been set up. This is an outmoded proposal because, in fact, the Democratic Kampuchea is masterminded by the Khmer Rouge. By defending the Cambodian seat at the UN for the Khmer Rouge, the ASEAN countries are running counter to the world's common trend to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power and to oust it from the United Nations.

By now, a number of Western countries, the EEC member countries, and other countries in the world have rejected the Khmer Rouge's role in Cambodia. Even the United States, who supported the Khmer Rouge for the last decade, has now withdrawn its recognition to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations.

Whether the ASEAN countries have not yet realized this fact, or maybe the ASEAN countries are one of the forces who contributed to the coming into being of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, it is not for this reason that the ASEAN countries continue to be prisoners of their own product.

The world has acknowledged and welcomed the positive steps taken by the ASEAN countries at their recent foreign ministers' conference, and hopes that they would soon realize the fact and take new positive acts contributing to an early solution to the Cambodian issue.

Lao Supreme Assembly Delegation Pays Visit

Meets Nguyen Van Linh 27 Jul

BK2707163090 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—Nguyen Van Linh, general secrtary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC], this afternoon received in Ho Chi Minh City, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and head of the Lao assembly's delegation now on a visit to Vietnam.

Among those present at the reception were Vu Mao, member of the CPV CC and head of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council, and Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Bouasi Chaleunsouk.

The two leaders exhanged views on the renovation process and diplomatic activities of their respective countries in the recent time, on the Cambodian, regional and international situation, and on other issues of mutual concern.

President Nouhak Phoumsavan informed General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh of the [words indistinct] implementation of the Lao revolutionary lines, and highly valued the results of the delegation's visit to Vietnam.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh informed the Lao president of Vietnam's renovation in the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party congress.

The two leaders reaffirmed that the two countries would strengthen their solidarity and close cooperation in the interest of the national construction in each country.

On this occasion, Nguyen Van Linh expressed his wishes for the further development and success of the longstanding solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Laos. He also wished the fraternal Lao people further achievements and happiness.

Activities Reported

BK2807162090 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28—The delegation of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly led by its president Nouhak Phoumsavan, who is also Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, was received on seperate occasions by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council.

The Lao delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited the late Vietnamese president's house and office and Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hanoi. It also visited several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the southern province of Dong Nai and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone.

Nouhak Phoumsavan held talks with Vietnamese National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao. The two sides informed each other of the current situation in their respective countries, exchanged experiences on tasks by the highest organs of state power of the two countries in the process of discharging the law-making and supervising functions and compared notes on the promotion of cooperation between the two national assemblies and on international and regional issues of mutual concern.

Chairman Le Quang Dao expressed his desire and profound thanks to the People's Revolutionary Party, the People's Supreme Assembly and the entire population of Laos for their whole-hearted and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese revolution.

For his part, Nouhak Phoumsavan [words indistinct] achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the C.P.V. headed by Nguyen Van Linh in national defence and construction and in the current renovation process. On behalf of the People's Supreme Assembly and the entire people of Laos, Nouhak Phoumsavan also expressed his sincere and profound gratitude to the lofty sacrifices and the great assistance given by the Vietnamese Party, Government and people to the Lao people's revolution.

The two sides warmly welcomed the great achievements recorded by the Cambodian people in their national defence and construction. They voiced their support for the constructive [word indistinct] of the State of Cambodia aimed at seeking a fair and reasonable solution to the Cambodia issue on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination with a view to building an independent, sovereign, peaceful, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia in its territorial integrity.

They expressed their satisfaction at this visit to Vietnam. President Nouhak Phoumsavan, considering it a new step of development in the cooperation between the legislative bodies of the two countries. [sentence as received] President Nouhak Phoumsavan invited Chairman Le Quang Dao to pay an official friendship visit to Laos. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

U.S. Surgery Team Visits Ho Chi Minh City

BK3107042290 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 30—The interplast surgery team of the United States has been in Ho Chi Minh City to carry out free of-charge rehabilitation surgeries for children with facial deformities.

The team includes three surgeons, two anesthetists, one physician of internal diseases and two nurses.

Interplast is a non-government humanitarian organization headquartered in California, U.S.A. This is its first visit to Ho Chi Minh City, and the second U.S surgery team to come to Vietnam. "Operation Smile" team was the first one to come to Vietnam.

Interplast will cooperate with the children's Hospital No. 1 in the city in rehabilitation surgeries, technical exchanges and researches.

Interplast brings along quantity of medicine and medical equipment. It is scheduled to stay in Ho Chi Minh City until August 5, 1990 and will give treatment to about 120 children in the city and neighbouring provinces.

AFP on Return of Refugees as Situation Improves

BK3107114190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Hanoi, July 31 (AFP)—A group of 213 Vietnamese arrived here from Hong Kong Tuesday as part of a voluntary repatriation programme that has seen 3,794 of the British colony's boat people return home, United Nations officials said. They also reported a drop of 90 per cent in the number of boat people who arrived in Hong Kong in May and June, compared to the same period last year.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also said the number of legal departures from Vietnam had increased noticeably and was expected to reach 60,000 this year. One official described the figures as "encouraging," especially in the light of concerns expressed by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) regarding the refugee issue at their conference in Jakarta last week. The ASEAN countries—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—are major target destinations for refugees fleeing Indochina.

The Vietnamese repatriated Tuesday had arrived in Hong Kong after June 1988, when the British authorities introduced a screening policy aimed at separating "economic migrants" from genuine political refugees fleeing to escape persecution. Most of the 60,000 Vietnamese in Hong Kong are unlikely to be granted refugee status and, according to the British authorities, will have to return home whether they choose to or not.

The UNHCR believes an increased awareness among refugees of the difficulties in finding a host country, coupled with publicity surrounding difficult conditions in refugee camps, led to this year's drop in the number reaching Hong Kong.

"In June, 737 people arrived in Hong Kong compared with 9,704 in the same month last year," said Jacques Mouchet, the UNHCR delegate in Vietnam.

The orderly departure programme allowing Vietnamese to leave their country legally was also taking off, he said, with 29,114 leaving during the first half of the year and the number expected to total 60,000 by the end of 1990.

In addition, he said, 10,000 former officials—mostly civil servants and soldiers—of the old pro-U.S. regime in South Vietnam were set to leave for the United States as part of a bilateral programme. The United States and Vietnam are both opposed to the forced repatriation of Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong and the ASEAN countries.

(In Hong Kong, a government spokesman said the group that left Tuesday consisted of 71 men, 58 women and 84 children and was the 29th batch since March 1989 to return under the voluntary repatriation programme.)

Vo Chi Cong Commemorates War Invalids Day

Visits Tan Binh Precinct

BK2707160790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] On the occasion of War Invalids Day, 27 July, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, visited the 6th ward of Tan Binh precinct in Ho Chi Minh City, a basic unit that has satisfactorily implemented the rear-Army policy.

Accompanying Chairman Vo Chi Cong on the visit were Comrade General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the party Central Committee and director of the General Political Department; Comrade Nguyen Xuan Hoa, deputy commander of the 7th Military Region; and Comrade Le Thi Xuan, chairman of the Tan Binh precinct people's committee.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong was briefed by Comrade Nguyen Cong Tanh, secretary of the 6th ward party committee, on the socioeconomic situation and implementation of the rear-Army policy in his ward.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Ministry of National Defense, Chairman Vo Chi Cong commended the 6th ward and Tan Binh precinct for having satisfactorily implemented the policies toward the families of war invalids and fallen combatants. He also commended those returned cadres, combatants, and assault youths for their contributions to and achievements in developing their ward.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong urged the comrade leaders of the 6th ward and Tan Binh precinct not to discriminate between Buddhists and Catholics, but to ensure close unity among them while striving to implement even more satisfactorily other policies in order to improve and stabilize step by step the people's livelihood. He also wished the party organization and people of the precinct and ward even better progress in their socioeconomic development.

On this occasion, General Nguyen Quyet conveyed Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's regards and commendation to the party organization, administration, Vietnam Fatherland Front, and mass organizations of Tan Binh precinct and the 6th ward for their many outstanding achievements in directing and encouraging their Catholic compatriots to satisfactorily carry out all party and state policies.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong and his party then visited and presented gifts to the family of Mrs. Dinh Thi Thi, a 57-year-old mother of four soldiers and assault youths, one of whom was killed in action, and the family of Mr. Vu Viet Lanh whose three sons joined the Army, one being killed in action. Chatting with Mrs. Thi and Mr. Lanh, Chairman Vo Chi Cong solicitously inquired about their health and expressed his profound sympathy for the losses suffered by their families. He said: The loss of a son to a family is a mishap but also an honor for that family because the contribution it has made to the cause of national construction and defense.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong urged the comrade leaders of the precinct and ward who were accompanying him to pay greater attention to implementing the rear-Army policy while helping the families of war invalids and fallen combatants as well as all ailing soldiers to overcome all difficulties in order to stabilize their lives, saying that only in this way can they truly show their gratitude to the combatants who have sacrificed their lives for the revolution as well as to the families which have contributed to the cause of national defense.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong also presented gifts to six other families in the 6th ward whose sons have reportedly joined the Army to defend the country.

Sends Letter

BK2707071590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jul 90

["Text" of Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong's letter to war invalids, ailing soldiers, and families of fallen combatants on the occasion of War Invalids Day, 27 July]

[Text] War invalids, ailing soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and families having meritorious services with the revolution: On the occasion of War Invalids and Fallen Combatants Day, 27 July, on behalf of the party and the state, I would like to cordially extend my solicitous regards and my best wishes for good health to all comrade war invalids and ailing soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and families having meritorial services with the revolution.

This year we commemorate 27 July when our people and people throughout the world are solemnly celebrating great President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary. This reminds us of the president's statement that the blood of fallen combatants has further reddened the revolutionary banner. The heroic sacrifices of fallen combatants have made it possible for our country's independence to blossom and its freedom to bear fruits.

Our people will be enternally grateful to the meritorious deeds of fallen combatants, and we should learn from the heroic spirit of fallen combatants to overcome difficulties and hardships encountered in fulfilling the revolutionary undertaking left for us by fallen combatants.

In compliance with esteemed Uncle Ho's teachings, last year the party committees and the administration at various levels and various sectors and mass organizations exerted great effort to carry out various party and state policies toward war invalids, ailing soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and families having meritorious services with the revolution. In the movement to repay these good deeds, many localities have motivated the people, public organs, enterprises, and schools to contribute to building various "houses of gratitude," to invite highly disabled war invalids to stay with them, and to care for families qualifying for special treatment at work and in living.

On behalf of the party and the state, I would like to take this opportunity to praise and cite the efforts of various echelons and sectors and various socioeconomic organizations for having performed many specific services.

I am very pleased to note that despite recent eventful changes in the world situation and the country's socioeconomic difficulties, our comrade war invalids and ailing soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and families having meritorious services with the revolution have continued to be firm in developing their glorious revolutionary tradition, upholding their self-reliant spirit, and overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in stepping up production, developing family economies, and participating in various useful social activities in their localities and establishments. I cordially wish that all comrade war invalids, ailing soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and families having metirious services with the revolution throughout the country will continue to develop the achievements gained and score new, greater achievements to be worthy of the respect, trust, and affection of the party, state, and people.

I earnestly hope that faced with the country's current situation, those echelons, sectors, localities, and mass organizations with previous good records in caring for individuals and families having meritorious services with the country will strive to care for the people more than ever. Let us heighten our sense of responsibility and constantly comply with all party and state systems and policies toward war invalids, fallen combatnats, and toward the task regarding the Army rear. While implementing various economic, cultural, and social policies, it is necessary to fully demonstrate the spirit of giving priority and favorable treatment to those families with untold sacrifices and contributions to the fatherland and care for those facing difficulties in everyday life.

With our grateful tradition and with the concern given by the entire people, party organizations, administration, mass organizations, and socioeconomic organizations, and together with the efforts of the war invalids, ailing soldiers, and their families, I firmly believe that we will be able come up with diverse and practical social welfare measures and initiate appreciative movements to make the lives of those having meritorious services with the people and the nation stable materially and happy spiritually so they can participate in useful social activities.

Nguyen Huu Tho Visits Tay Ninh Province

BK2907123990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee Presidium, has paid a working visit to Tay Ninh Province.

During his working session with the comrade local leading officials, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho analyzed the national and international situations. He also reminded party committee echelons, administrative bodies, and front organizations of the need to correctly apply party and state policies to the specific local conditions. Comrade Nugyen Huu Tho also spoke of the need to work out concrete measures for overcoming difficulties in all fields step by step and for creating conditions for stabilizing and promoting production.

Following his working visit to Tay Ninh Province, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho left for Ho Chi Minh City where he called on compatriots and cadres in the sixth precinct and toured a number of local economic facilities like the Binh Tien Steel Production Cooperative and the sixth precinct Import-Export Corporation.

More People Leave for New Economic Zones

BK2907123390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Over the past six months, more than 1,500 families comprising 8,450 people in Kien Giang Province have resettled and normalized production in the various new economic zones in the Long Xuyen Quadrangle, the Ca Mau Peninsula, and the northern part of Phu Quoc Island.

The provincial population redistribution department has provided the households with a monthly allowance of 20,000-22,000 dong each so they can resume production. Meanwhile, the local administrations have alloted land for resettlers to build houses and raise crops, thus creating conditions for our compatriots to promptly stabilize their lives and engage in production.

Lately, the state has invested tens of billions of dong to help Kien Giang Province accelerate its new economic development program. Many utility projects like water conservancy networks, fresh water supply systems, sea dikes, bridges, roads, hospitals, schools, and dispensaries have been completed to create favorable conditions for our compatriots to start a new life.

For the latter half of the year, Kien Giang Province has planned to accept 3,500 more households comprising [figure indistinct] people for resettlement in the Long Xuyen Quadrangle.

Fiji

Delegate Cites Efforts To Split Forum

BK3107010290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0031 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Vila, July 31 (AFP)—Fiji attempted to split the South Pacific forum here Tuesday claiming Australia and New Zealand were adopting neo-colonial policies, a senior Fiji delegate said.

The unprecedented action, resulting from Fiji's annoyance at Canberra's and Wellington's objection to its new Constitution, came just two hours before the opening of the 21st South Pacific Forum here.

Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara hosted a breakfast for island nation leaders and specifically excluded New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer and Australia's Bob Hawke.

The senior delegate said Fiji was upset at the lecturing it was getting from both men and added that Ratu Mara saw no point in a meeting. He said a previous attempt at a golf game between the three leaders was cancelled because Ratu Mara had made his position clear.

The senior delegate said Fiji wanted to explain its new Constitution, adopted earlier this month and designed to ensure indigenous Fiji dominated rule of the country. Roughly half of Fiji's population is Indian. Three years ago two military coups overthrew an Indian-dominated coalition government. Both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hawke have said a number of times prior to the opening that they object to the new Constitution and want to express their objections directly to Ratu Mara.

The senior delegate said Ratu Mara received a sympathetic hearing on the political situation in Fiji. He said Pacific leaders recognised that Fiji was protecting an indigenous culture with its Consitution.

Another Fiji source said an embarrassing moment occurred when Mr. Hawke arrived during the breakfast for a previously arranged meeting with Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu. Mr. Namaliu then left the meeting to talk with Mr. Hawke.

The delegate said the U.S. position on the new Constitution was in abeyance until Washington saw how many people turned up to vote in free elections which the government has said will take place by the end of next year.

A spokesman for the deposed Fiji coalition government, Mikaele Yasa, denied Australia and New Zealand were behaving like neo-colonialists and described them "as the voice of the 21st century." He said Ratu Mara was trying to sell himself and his Constitution here. "Its a load of bunkum that Western democracry is inappropriate to the Pacific," he said.

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea, Bougainville Talks Proceed

Melbourne Radio on Talks

BK3007134590 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 30 Jul 90

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Papua New Guinea and Australia have come in for savage criticism at the Bougainville peace talks being held on the New Zealand Navy ship the Endeavour. The Bougainvillean delegation accused both Port Moresby and Canberra of holding colonial attitudes. Our Papua New Guinea correspondent, Sean Dorney, is on the Endeavour and talking to Radio Australia's Tony Hastings.

[Begin recording] [Hastings] Sean, how have today's talks gone?

[Dorney] Today, Tony, has tended to be a day where the Bougainvilleans have vent their spleen at the Papua New Guinea Government. The day started when Premier Kabui and [words indistinct] went into the talks, that the original demands for secession would remain. Then when the meeting got underway, as it did yesterday actually with a prayer, Premier Kabui launched into an attack upon the governments in which he also said that a lot of the blame should go back to Australia and that Australia should have granted Bougainville independence prior to setting Papua New Guinea free back in 1975. But he also attacked Papua New Guinea. This was followed up by a lengthy speech by the foreign minister in the new government, who equally was as critical of Papua New Guinea.

The talks then broke for lunch, but in the afternoon a series of other speakers also went on. To this stage, Sir Michael Somare has reserved his comments apart from saying that the government will reply to what the Bougainvilleans said tomorrow when the talks resumed.

[Hastings] But have the Bougainvilleans actually put their demands on the table and spelt them out?

[Dorney] Yes, they have. The foreign minister in the interim Bougainville Government, Mr. (Limbaias Magatsu), in his speech to the talks this morning said that Francis Ona's original demands for 10 billion kina, the closure of the mine, and the referendum on secession still remained, but then he went on to say that they would be the subject of the talks but only if Papua New Guinea met a number of other conditions.

[(Magatsu)] Gentlemen, we demand that in the interim you agree to undertake the following constructive steps as a condition precedent to holding further discussions:

A. Lift all existing trade embargoes against Bougainville;
B. Reestablish all telecommunication links to Bougainville;
C. Release our [words indistinct];
D. Release prisoners of war in your custody; and

E. Reestablish banking services.

[Dorney] That, Tony, was the minister for foreign affairs in the interim Republic of Bougainville Government, Mr. (Magatsu), who put a very strong line through these talks on just where the Bougainvilleans stand.

Mr. (Magatsu's) background is that he was the lecturer in physics at both the University of Papua New Guinea and the Lae University of Technology, but he gave that away some years ago and he came home to Bougainville.

[Hastings] Where does the peace process go next, Sean?

[Dorney] The talks have not fallen apart yet. The Bougainvilleans are putting a very strong, firm line about what they want to have, and the bottom line according to them is their total independence.

Sir Michael Somare was very restrained at the end of today's talks and just said, we have heard you, we have listened; now, tomorrow, we will talk again and we will respond. But he is giving himself some time until that happens. The talks will not resume until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. [end recording]

Papua New Guinea correspondent, Sean Dorney, talking to Tony Hastings.

A representative of the rebel Bougainville Government in Australia has expressed optimism that the New Zealand-sponsored peace talks have a good chance of success. (Mustafa Vedi) told Richard Palfreyman that the negotiations have got off to a good start.

[Begin recording] [(Vedi)] Well, I am extremely optimistic. I believe that a measure of give-and-take will be arrived at during this negotiations. I am very confident about the members of our team and also the members of the PNG [Papua New Guinea] team.

[Palfreyman] Now, the ABC [Australian Broadcasting Corporation] reported this morning that the Papua New Guinea delegation was very conciliatory but that secession was out of the question as far as they were concerned. Is there really [words indistinct] that is a case for compromise?

[(Vedi)] Well, I certainly believe that there is room for a compromise—a compromise that would be accommodating to Bougainvilleans in a sense that they would be given an autonomous government they themselves could run and could take care of their internal affairs.

[Palfreyman] And, so that degree of independence would perhaps be sufficient. You would not be asking for more than that?

[(Vedi)] Well, I mean there are several options that are available. Such as, number one, a complete breakaway from PNG, which means that we would have to establish our own independent state, and that the second option is free association, meaning [words indistinct] running our own affairs but at the same time having some links with PNG, and then, of course, the third option is statehood, but I do not think that statehood would be acceptable to [words indistinct].

[Palfreyman] What role is the Bougainville Republican Army [BRA] playing at the moment in those peace talks?

[(Vedi)] Out of all the members that are representing the Bougainville team only one BRA is in the team.

[Palfreyman] Why is that?

[(Vedi)] The reason is that Bougainville will like to show that the fact the popular movement on Bougainville is not entirely by the Army ... [interrupted]

[Palfreyman] Not entirely military; the citizen side as well?

[(Vedi)] Exactly, because the churches are involved, and the other organizations on Bougainville are involved. In fact the churches make up 40 percent of the team.

[Palfreyman] Now, the Bougainville delegation has refused to stay on board overnight the New Zealand warship, and has also brought its own food to eat on board. Why is that?

[(Vedi)] Well, first of all, it is traditional. In a sense our people would fast ... [hesitates] in a sense they would fast when they know that they are the members of the families that are suffering.

[Palfreyman] And the people on Bougainville are suffering at the moment because of the blockade?

[(Vedi)] The suffering has been terrible which has also led to many deaths. Now there are confirmed reports that 12 women have so far died from childbirth, there is outbreak of malaria, outbreak of dysentry, outbreak of [word indistinct]. The blockade has in fact been almost a criminal thing to do. It almost has been a siege, equivalent to the siege like the (Malaka) siege in 1700. It is terrible. The world should speak against it. [end recording]

Bougainville Insists on Secession

BK3107004290 Hong Kong AFP in English 2301 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Port Moresby, July 31 (AFP)—Bougainville officials have reaffirmed their secession demands during peace talks with the Papua New Guinea Government, press reports said here Tuesday.

The nation's DAILY POST-COURIER, which has a reporter aboard New Zealand's HMNZS Endeavour where the talks are being held, said that the Bougainville delegation charged the Army with human rights violations on the island.

Officials from Bougainville and Papua New Guinea are trying to resolve a 16-month secessionist war which left more than 80 people dead before a March ceasefire. Two months later Bougainville declared itself independent, a move Port Moresby has rejected.

The newspaper cited United Church Bishop John Zale as saying he wanted the world to know that every church in the North Solomons—of which Bougainville was the largest island—wanted secession.

The bishop alleged that on April 25 government troops murdered a church pastor and six parishioners.

Other members of the Bougainville delegation accused the Army of mutilating and sexually assaulting local people. In one case a man had been made to lick human excrement and forced to commit acts of sodomy on the body of a fellow Bougainvillean, the newspaper said. "Many people were harassed, raped, beaten, tortured and even executed just for being suspects," said Lembias Magasu who was referred to as "foreign minister" of the "Republic of Bougainville." A total of 25,000 people had been "chased out of their homes into the bush," Mr. Magasu said.

Other reports from the warship at a secret location off Bougainville said delegation leader Joseph Kabui had demanded that trade and communications embargoes against the island be lifted and banking services be resumed. Port Moresby imposed the bans after the island declared independence.

Mr. Kabui called for Australian miner Cra Ltd. to pay 10 billion U.S. dollars compensation for environmental damage he said had been caused by its giant copper mine on Bougainville. Landowners seeking compensation from the mine sparked the South Pacific's bloodiest conflict since World War II.

The islanders also demanded a referendum on the political future of the island and the release of "political prisoners," the reports said.

The government team aboard is led by Foreign Minister Michael Somare. The talks were due to resume later Tuesday.

Seeks Support for Independence

BK3107072090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] A representative of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army, Mr. (James Sinto), says that if the Papua New Guinea Government had not pulled its troops out of Bougainville in March, then the war would have gone on for 30 years. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says Mr. (Sinto) made the statement at the ongoing peace talks between a Bougainville delegation and the Papua New Guinea Government. The talks are being held on board a New Zealand naval vessel in the South pacific. Mr. (Sinto) also asked Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Sir Michael Somare, to recognize the Bougainville declaration of independence and to give his country financial assistance to get up on its feet as an independent country.

Blockade Discussed

BK3107130490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Port Moresby, July 31 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's Government Tuesday moved towards meeting Bougainville demands that sanctions be lifted against the secessionist island, media reports said.

The Australian Broadcasting Corp. (ABC), attending the peace talks on a New Zealand warship, said a memorandum of understanding was being drawn up to set conditions for the lifting of sanctions against Bougainville.

Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu said meanwhile from Vanuatu that security forces would have to be allowed back on Bougainville before the blockade could be lifted. "Otherwise we have tremendous difficulties in attracting people to be involved in the restoration of services if there is not going to be guarantees of some form of safety on the island," he said from the South Pacific Forum.

Officials from Bougainville and Papua New Guinea are meeting on the HMNZS [Her Majesty's New Zealand Ship] Endeavour to try and resolve a 16-month secessionist war in which more than 80 people were killed before a March ceasefire. Two months later Bougainville declared itself independent, which prompted Port Moresby to impose a communications and transportation blockade.

The Bougainville delegates Tuesday said in a statement that the bans must be lifted before they would decide "whether or not to negotiate on the ultimate matter of sovereignty."

On Monday the Bougainville team accused Port Moresby's security forces of human rights violations before they withdrew from the copper-rich island under the ceasefire agreement.

The ABC said that government delegation leader Foreign Minister Michael Somare had been expected to contest Bougainville's accusations. Instead Sir Michael had proposed the two sides reach agreement on conditions to restore cut off services and supplies. The Bougainville delegation would reply to the offer when talks resumed Wednesday afternoon, the ABC said.

Radio New Zealand, also on board the Endeavour, said that the Bougainville party had postponed pushing for compensation from the giant copper mine on the island until sanctions had been restored. Landowners seeking compensation from Bougainville's giant copper mine sparked the South Pacific's bloodiest conflict since World War II.

Bougainville's United Church Bishop John Zale released a statement Tuesday which accused government troops of murdering a church pastor and six parishioners during the campaign.